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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Condition of France Decidedly Unsatisfactory.

Very Little Fighting Reported in Front of Paris.

The Communists Decide to Destroy All of the Statues.

A Request for French Interference in Behalf of the Pope.

The Female Suffrage Bill Defeated in the English Parliament.

The Austrian Government on the Abolition of the Concordat.

THE FRENCH STRUGGLE.

The Communists Fulling Back—Reports of Versaillist Advance Not Ever.

PARIS, May 4, via LONDON, May 4—2 A. M.—The Communists are falling back. The Versailles forces, on Tuesday night, reoccupied the Park of Issy. The village of Issy is almost completely surrounded, and its remaining defenders are closely pressed. Shells have fallen in the Rue Vaugirard, and several persons have been killed in the open street. The Versaillists are massing with the apparent intention of making an attack on Fort Issy.

Efforts at Conciliation—Rumored Resignations of Gen. Montauban, but Denied.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times* special dispatch from Paris says that efforts for conciliation continue to be made. Seven societies propose to hold a monster peace meeting on Sunday next. The slaughter in the affair at Clamart was terrible. The fighting was literally hand to hand, and fully 300 of the insurgents were killed by the bayonet. The *Daily News* special correspondent says it is reported in Versailles that Marshal McMAHON has tendered his resignation. A later dispatch, however, says the report that Marshal McMAHON has resigned is absolutely false. A dispatch from Paris says the colossi in the Place Vendôme is to be demolished on the 5th of May, and that all the statues and other vestiges of the Monarchical régime are to be destroyed on the same day.

An Infantry Engagement at Fort Issy—Reports of the Versaillists—A Communication to the Commune.

PARIS, May 3.—There was an infantry engagement before Fort Issy this morning. The Versaillists were repulsed. The losses were considerable on both sides. Several minor engagements have occurred at Neuilly, where the forces of the Commune and those of the Assembly still hold their old positions. The Commune is silent as to the recent battle at Clamart. Admiral POTTOUAN has sent a dispatch to the Commune. Its contents have not been made public, but it is known that M. GROUSSET, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Commune, has sent a reply.

VERSAILLES, May 3.—The situation is unchanged. The Government batteries are still breaching the walls of Fort Issy. The night passed quietly.

Proposed Inaction on Observance of the Terms Agreed on—Fierce Struggle for the Forts of Issy.

PARIS, May 2—Evening.—The Prussians having demanded the strict execution of the terms of the capitulation of Paris, the Commune have been obliged to reduce their garrison in Fort Vincennes. An intermittent cannonade has been going on all day from Neuilly and Gennevilliers. The batteries at the Portes Maillot and des Ternes are silent. The Nationals are engaged in making repairs. There is a heavy cannonade from the Versailles batteries on the south, especially against Vaugirard. Les Moulineaux and the Park of Issy were alternately taken and retaken on Tuesday. The Versailles troops finally triumphed, and now hold both places again. The Communists were twice panic-stricken during the day, and rallied with difficulty.

President Thiers Asked to Intervene in Behalf of the Pope.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Versailles announcing that Gen. DE MERODE, formerly Papal Minister of War, and a Belgian by birth, has presented to M. THIERS, a petition bearing the signatures of a great number of Belgian Catholics, requesting French intervention for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The Women Franchise—The Bill Defeated—The Chester Cup Races.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Commons today Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, member for Manchester, moved the second reading of the bill enfranchising women, and in a speech in support of the bill used all the old and well-known arguments in its favor. Mr. BOUVERIE, member for Kilmarnock, spoke in opposition to the measure, repeating the veteran objections to the exercise of female suffrage.

Mr. GLADSTONE followed in a speech of some length. He was, he said, not prepared to sustain the measure, for he was disinclined to involve womanhood in the trying scenes and turbulent excitements of the elections. He preferred the Italian idea of female suffrage founded on property but exercised by proxy. He was opposed to the bill in its present shape, but was ready to sustain a careful measure for the same object. Lord JOHN MANNERS, member for North Leicestershire, was puzzled to discover the grounds of Mr. GLADSTONE'S opposition, and said that scenes at the elections were easily avoidable by the same means as have already enabled the members of the Universities to vote. Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, member for Cambridge University, opposed the extension of suffrage to females as an outrage upon womanhood. Mr. PLAYFAIR, member for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, spoke in favor of woman suffrage. A vote was then taken, resulting in a majority of 69 against the bill.

LONDON, May 3.—The great race for the Tradesman's Plate (better known as the Chester Cup) came off today, at Chester. The plate consists of 200 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of twenty-five sovereigns each, fifteen forfeit, and five only if declared by Jan. 31; penalties and allowances; about two miles and a quarter; 220 subscribers, forty-eight of whom pay five sovereigns each. The betting on this race has been very lively, and closed at midnight of last night at the following rates:

Seven to two against *Lord Hawke*. Five to one against *Mortemer*. Fifteen to two against *Sunny*. Nine to one against *Indian Ocean*. Ten to one against *Restoration*. Ten to one against *Nil Out*, by *American Venture*. Twenty-five to one against *Enterprise*. Twenty-five to one against *Our Mary Ann*.

The following is the result of the race:

Mr. W. Stanley's ch. g. Chislehurst, by Dundee colt of Morning Dew; 4 years, 8st 10lb.....1
Mr. T. Lombard's ch. g. Mortemer, by Count Pahlen out of Consuelo; 3 years, 7st 4lb.....2
Mr. J. Dean's b. m. Our Mary Ann, by Voltigeur out of Garibaldi; 5 years, 8st 12lb.....3
Fifteen horses ran.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Labor Troubles in Belgium—Affairs in Turkey and Egypt.

LONDON, May 3—8 P. M.—The labor troubles in the south of Belgium are not ended. Verviers was quiet last night, but at Goe the workmen excited a disturbance, and had a conflict with the *gendarmes*, in which several persons were wounded. Today rioting was still going on there.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—It is thought that the Khedive of Egypt will shortly pay a visit to the Sultan. The Sultan has sent a representative to Madrid to congratulate King AMADEUS upon his accession to the throne of Spain.

Spanish Finances—Adoption of the Papal Guarantees—The Church Question in Austria—The Hohenzollern Elections.

MADRID, May 3.—The financial scheme of M. MOSNAT, Minister for the Colonies, was unanimously approved at a council of the Ministers, held yesterday.

FLORENCE, May 3.—The Italian Senate has adopted the Papal Guarantees bill by a vote of 105 to 32. The bill had been slightly amended, and returns to the Chamber of Deputies.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Minister of Instruction, at today's session of the Reichsrath, declared, that the Government had taken a position in favor of the abolition of the Concordat with the Church of Rome, and would now consider the practical consequence to the Empire and people of the dogma of infallibility.

BUCHAREST, May 3.—The Roumanian elections have resulted in favor of the Government. There were but few disturbances, and they not of a serious character. A conspiracy to plunder and kill the Jews has been discovered and frustrated. The ringleaders, who were officers in the Roumanian Army, have been cashiered.

Dr. Livingstone, the African Traveler, Alive and Well.

BOMBAY, May 3.—Advices from Zanzibar state that news has been received that Dr. LIVINGSTONE is alive and well, but in a destitute condition.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

Another Scene in the Gumbleton-Ziegenmeyer Tragedy—The Accused Seized in Germany—History of the Crime.

BERLIN, May 3.—ALFRED ZIEGENMEYER, who murdered an Irishman named GUMBLETON in America, and recently arrested at Bremen, has been delivered to officers from the United States, at the request of the American Government.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The story of the tragedy, though of recent date, may possibly have been partially forgotten. The narrative begins with the arrival in New-York of JAMES GUMBLETON, an Irishman of good family, in the Spring of 1869, bringing with him a letter of credit for $1,000, which he sold to a New-York banking-house for $9,000. He then went to Baltimore, where he made the acquaintance of ZIEGENMEYER, with whom he became intimate. The two friends then traveled to Chicago, where GUMBLETON placed on deposit the sum of $200. Soon after, accompanied by ZIEGENMEYER, he shipped two boxes containing clothing to Manhattan, Kansas. From that time nothing definite appears to be known of him, until on the 2d of last January, when his dead body was found in the lake, with a rope around his neck, and other indications of violence. The detectives were untiring in their efforts to unravel the mystery, succeeding at last in fixing the crime on ZIEGENMEYER. It appears that ZIEGENMEYER, immediately after the murder, presented himself at the bank with GUMBLETON's certificate of deposit, and stated that he was his victim's partner, and that GUMBLETON had gone to New-York, leaving him full authority to draw the $200. The bank refused to deliver the money without the owner's indorsement. This ZIEGENMEYER promised to get, and after an interval of six days, returned with a forged indorsement, which secured the money. This was his last appearance as ZIEGENMEYER. From that time forth he adopted the name and identity of the murdered man. In personal appearance the two men were as unlike as it could well be conceived. GUMBLETON being a man of forty-five, of about the middle height, with dark complexion, black hair and beard, and an Irishman, while ZIEGENMEYER was but twenty-one, tall, light, fair-haired and beardless, and a German, speaking English only imperfectly. That under these circumstances the deception could have been successfully carried out seems only less wonderful than the audacity which inspired it. As GUMBLETON, ZIEGENMEYER then procured the return of the boxes sent to Kansas, which he at once sold, and turned his attention to the great prize, the $9,000 in New-York. To obtain this, he forged a letter so skillfully executed as to satisfy the bank that it was the genuine GUMBLETON's handwriting. The balance was promptly forwarded to ZIEGENMEYER in a draft on Chicago. There still remained the difficulty of identification, so the pretended Gumbleton entered into negotiations to buy a farm, but when the time came to close the sale he had no money but his draft, which he could not cash. The anxious seller took the bait, and obligingly identified him at his own bank, and even went so far as to add his own indorsement to the draft. The bank officials, to be quite secure, wrote to the New-York house, and were assured there that everything was right. So the draft was paid, but the farm was not bought, and within a day or two afterward, on the 31st of December, Mr. ZIEGENMEYER-GUMBLETON vanished from Chicago, to be no more heard of until his arrest in Bremen on the charge of murder.

Arrival of the Blossom Club at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The excursion party of the Blossom Club has arrived. There was no demonstration.

Sinking of an Iron Steam-Ship in the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The iron steamship *Hercules*, Capt. DOUGHTY, belonging to the Reading Railroad Company, left the wharf of the Consolidated Coal Company at Georgetown, D. C., yesterday, with 1,057 tons of Cumberland coal for Philadelphia, and was towed down the river as far as Waters' Wharf, where she sprung a leak, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. She is nearly new and has been recently thoroughly repaired. She was built four years ago at Chester, Penn., and cost $130,000. Her stern is completely under water. Efforts are being made today to pump her out.

THE WEST.

St. Louis Bidding for Southern Trade—Heavy Suit Against an Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—A movement is on foot here among prominent merchants, bankers, and capitalists to organize an association in the interest of cotton and sugar producers, with the design of controlling a portion of that trade. The movement contemplates the establishment of a bank in that direct markets with $500,000 capital; a large cotton-press, warehouses, and sugar sheds on the levee, with arrangements for freight, which shall save St. Louis an advantage of competing points. The sum of $100,000 is now ready for the inauguration of this enterprise, and it is said that no difficulty will be experienced in speedily raising $1,000,000 of capital. The project has been talked of for some time, and it has now assumed a definite shape, and will be, undoubtedly, carried out soon. In the United States Court, yesterday, a suit was commenced by ROBERT M. HENNING, of New-Jersey, and ALBERT PARSON, of New-York, against the United States Insurance Company, of this city, for the recovery of $400,000, for the alleged loss of a lot of cotton on the steamer *Presidence*, on the Red River, in June, 1864, which was insured in the above Company.

Mr. Boutwell in Ottawa—The Tyndale Murder Mystery—Leonard, Who Killed Dr. Scanland, Going to California.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Secretary BOUTWELL is here. Yesterday he formed one of a considerable party who visited Elgin, among whom were Gen. WALKER, Mrs. and Miss SINCLAIR, wife and daughter of the publisher of the New-York *Tribune*, and Mrs. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.... The Coroner's jury summoned to investigate the Sharon Tyndale tragedy, after three days' session at Springfield, ended their labors without discovering the author of the crime. The man named BARNARD, who was arrested on suspicion at Quincy, has been discharged.... PERRY A. INGHAMS, who killed Dr. SCANLAND, and who was released from custody Monday, will leave at once for California, accompanied by his wife. It is not probable he will return to his former position in the Post-office here.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Annual Election of Officers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 3.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, held in this city today, Vice-President SCHUYLER COLFAX presiding, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Horace F. Clark, James H. Banker, Augustus Schell, Enoch Boody, New-York; William Williams, Buffalo; Henry B. Payne, Amasa Stone, Jr., Stillman Witt, Cleveland; Lemuel L. Scott, Milton Courtwright, John A. Tracy, Erie; Albert Keep, Chicago; William D. Bishop, Bridgeport, Conn. There is but one change from the Board of last year—WM. D. BISHOP in place of ALEXIS ROBINSON, of Buffalo, deceased. There was but one ticket in the field, and the election went off smoothly.

Nebraska Constitutional Convention—"Brick" Pomeroy's Democratic Colleagues.

OMAHA, May 3.—Members of the Constitutional Convention were elected yesterday throughout the State. There was but little political contest, as the candidates were mostly joint nominees. The Convention will meet in Lincoln on the first Monday in June.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—ANNA A. POMEROY, wife of "Brick" POMEROY, has had a divorce granted her and $50,000 alimony by the Milwaukee Circuit Court.

Reception of Mr. Schurz at St. Louis by the Democrats and "Liberal Republicans."

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The serenade given to Senator SCHURZ at the Southern Hotel, last night, was one of the largest demonstrations made in this city for a long time. SAMUEL L. GOUGH, on behalf of the Democrats, welcomed the Senator in a brief speech, in which he gave him high praise for his opposition to the San Domingo scheme and the Knklux bill and for his efforts in the direction of tariff reform. Col. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR then spoke on behalf of the Liberal Republicans. He said: "We meet to-night, not as Republicans or as Democrats, but as citizens, to express admiration of our Senator." He also eulogized Mr. SCHURZ for his efforts in the Senate on behalf of liberal measures. Senator SCHURZ then came forward and addressed the assemblage. He said he saw before him thousands of Republicans with whom he had for years co-operated in the advocacy of Republican principles, and thousands of Democrats who have not come with the expectation that I have gone over to their party, but who testify their appreciation of the spirit in which I have served the common interests of the whole American people. He said he was glad to see the two parties united before him to-night.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night Wednesday, May 3, at 11:45 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Baltimore	29.99	59	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.10	47	N. E.	Gentle.	H. rain.
Buffalo	29.86	49	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.61	49	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Chicago	29.91	49	N. E.	Fresh.	H. rain.
Cleveland	29.97	50	N. E.	Brisk.	H. rain.
New-York	30.04	53	N. E.	Brisk.	H. rain.
Corrinne, Utah	29.10	61	N.		Clear.
Detroit	29.99	47	N. E.	Brisk.	H. rain.
Indianapolis	29.93	57	S. W.	Fresh.	H. rain.
Memphis	29.87	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.99	47	N. E.	Brisk.	H. rain.
Nashville	29.97	60	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-London	30.10	47	N. E.	Brisk.	H. rain.
New-York	30.04	53	N. E.	Brisk.	H. rain.
Omaha	29.83	43	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	29.97	50	S. E.	Brisk.	H. rain.
Philadelphia	29.96	57	S. E.		H. rain.
Pittsburg	29.93	61	S. E.	Light.	Threat'g
Portland, Me	30.20	40	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.99	49	S.	Fresh.	H. rain.
San Francisco	29.86	51	W.	Light wind.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O	29.78	51	N.	Brisk.	H. rain

Synopsis and Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3—7 P. M.—The barometer continues to fall slowly on the Pacific coast, with brisk south-westerly winds. The lowest pressure is now in Southern Indiana. The barometer has risen slowly on the upper lakes and extreme Eastern States. It has varied somewhat in the Middle and Southern States, but is now falling. The temperature has fallen very decidedly from Iowa southward to the Gulf, and eastward to the Atlantic. It has risen on the South Atlantic, with increasing south-west winds. Brisk and high north-east winds have prevailed during the day on all the lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the storm will continue on the lakes, followed on Thursday, on the upper lakes, by increasing winds and clearing-up weather. Cloudy and rainy weather is probable for the Atlantic coast. Fresh north-westerly winds will probably be experienced in the lower Mississippi Valley.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	56	58	61	60	59
Stand of Barometer in Inch	29.99		30.		29.96

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 58.

CONNECTICUT.

Meeting and Organization of the Legislature.

The Unsettled Question of Who Shall be Governor—Appointment of a Committee to Canvass the Votes—Spiteful Opposition of the Democrats—Speaker Bigelow's Address—Chagrin of Mr. English Over His Parade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, May 3, 1871.

The Legislature convened at the State House, in this city, at 10 o'clock this morning, all the members elect being present. A large crowd of spectators was in attendance, anxious to see what action would be taken with regard to determining who shall be Governor of the State for the ensuing year. The Republicans adopted their programme in caucus last evening, and, being in a majority of five in the Senate, which consists of twenty-one members, and of seventeen in the House, which consists of 252 members, they were of course able to carry it out without reference to the Democracy, who, it was expected, would make all the factious opposition in their power. This plan agreed upon in the Republican caucus was, immediately after the organization, to appoint a committee with power to send for persons and papers, to examine into the frauds of the Fourth Ward of New-Haven, and in the towns of Enfield and Cheshire. The New-Haven fraud consisted in returning one hundred more votes for ENGLISH and the State ticket than were polled. The proof of this was abundant, and indeed it is not denied. That these one hundred extra votes were all counted for ENGLISH, the Democratic candidate, is also proven by the fact that he runs just that number ahead of the Democratic representative to the Legislature, who was on a separate ticket. The testimony of all those whose duty kept them at the polls on election day, is that the vote for the State ticket was the same as the vote for other tickets, and yet the State ticket is found to run one hundred ahead of all the other tickets, and one hundred ahead of the entire vote cast, as shown by the checked poll-list. The fraud in Enfield consisted in the Democratic moderator arbitrarily throwing out twenty-four votes that had been cast for JEWELL. In Cheshire there were found to be twenty-three more votes returned for ENGLISH than were checked on the register. The only answer the Democrats pretend to make relative to these frauds is that the Legislature has no right to go behind the returns as declared by the "Moderators" of the several towns. These returns are transmitted to the Secretary of State, who, together with the Controller and State Treasurer, are constituted a Board of State Canvassers, and whose duty it is to add up the returns and send them to the Legislature. They are expressly forbidden to alter or change them in any way, even to the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." When in the Legislature, it is therefore by the Constitution to examine the returns and declare who is *legally* elected Governor, and notify him of his election. The Democrats claim that this examination by the Legislature only extends to footing up the returns, or doing over again what the Board of State Canvassers have already done, and that it has no power to go behind the returns, or to investigate any allegation of fraud connected with the vote. It is admitted that the power to do this is not vested in any other body in the State, legislative or judicial, and therefore the position taken by the Democracy amounts simply to this: That a moderator of any town in the State may arbitrarily declare that a thousand votes were cast for a certain candidate, when the poll-list shows that only 100 were cast, and that there exists no remedy for the outrage. In other words, a single man in any of the towns of the State may elect whomsoever he pleases for Governor, and the people cannot help themselves. The absurdity of such a proposition is its best refutation. The Republicans claim, on the contrary, that it is the promise and duty of the Legislature in declaring who is legally elected Governor, to investigate any allegation of fraud that is brought to its notice.

THE FRAUDS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Accordingly, after the organization of the House this morning the usual Joint Committee was appointed to canvass the returns, and accompanying the resolution to appoint the Committee, petitions and affidavits were presented setting forth the errors in the returns from New-Haven, Enfield and Cheshire, and asking that they be investigated. A supplementary resolution was then offered, authorizing the Committee already appointed—consisting of eight members of the House, of whom three were Democrats and five Republicans—and four persons and papers, examine the poll-list, open the ballot-boxes in the disputed districts, &c. On the adoption of this resolution the Democrats opened their filibustering tactics, Mr. EATON, of Hartford, leading off, and Mr. BISSELL, of New-Haven, BISHOP, of Bridgeport, and others following in his wake. They kept up the discussion till the recess, and resumed it again at the afternoon session, all their quibbles and sophistry being conclusively exposed and refuted by Messrs. TERRY, WARD, LATHAM, and others on the Republican side. The Republicans declined to avail themselves of the tactics of Tammany in the New-York Legislature by ordering the previous question, but allowed the Democracy to ventilate themselves to their hearts' content. After they had exhausted themselves, which they did about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a vote was taken on the resolution, and it was adopted. The three Democratic members of the Committee, Messrs. DIMOCK, BISSELL and NORTHROP, then asked to be excused from serving. The House refused to excuse them, and they then, one after another positively declined to act. No one objected to this, and the work of the Committee will therefore devolve on the five Republican members—Messrs. TERRY, WAITE, PRATT, HALL and MAXWELL—with the assistance of Senator FAY, of Meriden, who was added to the Committee when the resolution went to the Upper House for concurrence. The Legislature therefore adjourned to Wednesday of next week, when the Committee will be prepared to report the facts with regard to the frauds in New-Haven and elsewhere.

ADDRESS OF SPEAKER BIGELOW.

Mr. F. H. BIGELOW, who has been elected Speaker of the Assembly, is one of the ablest members of that body, thoroughly versed in Parliamentary rules, and remarkably ready and prompt in the dispatch of business. His address, on taking the chair, was a model of taste and propriety, and contained one passage that should be adopted in all future addresses of Speakers of legislative bodies in this country. The passage alluded to is as follows:

"Gentlemen, you are the chosen representatives of the people of this Commonwealth, elected by their suffrages to do their will and transact their business of State. We are now to register our solemn oaths that we will be true and faithful to them, and to the Constitution of the State and of the United States. We are to legislate for the people, for all the people, and not, if we are mindful of our obligations, for the especial benefit of class or caste. It will require most careful deliberation and much wisdom, if our enactments shall be always just and equal. It will require the abnegation of all selfishness, and the forgetting, it may be, for the time being, of personal friends. If has come to be a great evil, and a most dangerous demoralization of our times, that another body, illegitimate in its inception and, without responsibility, popularly known as the "lobby," assumes to dictate both to the National Congress and to the State Legislature in all matters of legislation. Men come, they say, to dictate, but too frequently, it is to found, have the cowardly boldness to make offers of money to secure such legislation as shall inure to their especial benefit. It is an assumption, gentlemen, to imply to be spurned and trampled upon by all honest men. The people have the right of petitioning the Congress of the nation, and the General Assemblies of their respective States, the right to be heard by themselves and by counsel before their committees; the right to plead personality with their representatives. Base trading, speculation, corruption, have no claim to your time, to your attention, or to your patience. They ought to be driven from all of your temples of legislation, even as in olden time the money-changers were driven from the temple of the Most High. Republican government is a sacred gift bequeathed by the Fires to the American people, to choose, ameliorate and, what they would preserve it to ourselves—if we would transmit it, with its privileges and its blessings, to coming generations—it is shall be adopted by other peoples of the earth—it needs to be administered here with purity of purpose and in strict consistency."

The hearty applause with which the members indorsed the Speaker's remarks about the "lobby" is calculated to afford poor entertainment to the delegates of the "Third House" who shall attempt to dictate legislation in Connecticut this year. Even an invitation to dine at the American Club-House at Greenwich, like that extended last year, will hardly induce the present Legislature to adopt "Boss" TWEED's style of legislation.

GOV. ENGLISH'S PARADE.

The Democracy of Connecticut are greatly disgusted with their Governor for countermanding his order for the military to turn out today to escort him to the State House as Governor elect. The inauguration ceremonies were to be very imposing this year, and ENGLISH was to be mounted on an extra-sized black charger, and paraded through the streets of Hartford in triumph; but the Governor found, at the last moment, that he was "counting his chickens before they were hatched." He finally concluded he would wait till the Legislature had "declared" him to be Governor, and he is likely to have to wait a long time. His Kuklux followers insist that he ought to have had the military out any how, and forced himself into the Gubernatorial chair, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet. I understand he is to re-issue the order for the military to turn out next week, and leave it to the Legislature to decide whether he or Mr. JEWELL shall be escorted to the State House. ENGLISH is greatly chagrined at the failure of the stunningly-laid plot of his friends in the Fourth Ward of New-Haven to make him Governor for another year. Strange as it may seem, he aspires to the Presidential nomination in 1872, and his chief capital in trade counted in making it appear that he was the only Democrat who could carry a New-England State. He also counted on the assistance of Tammany in case the "Favorite Son" should be found too strongly tinctured with the odor of the "Ring" to suit the Western Democracy. But the discovery of the New-Haven fraud upsets all his plans, and he will be contented now if he can get the second place on the ticket in '72.

Organization of the Legislature—Debate on the Election Returns—Adjournment till Wednesday.

HARTFORD, May 3.—The Connecticut Legislature convened today. Hon. EZRA HALL of Marlborough, was chosen President pro tem. of the Senate, and E. B. BASSETT, of Hartford, Clerk. The House chose Hon. E. H. BOOTH, of Killingly, Speaker, and R. A. HOWARD, of Danbury, and G. H. COWELL, of Waterbury, Clerks, all Republicans. A joint committee on the canvass of voters for State officers was raised, to whom was referred the report of the Board of Canvassers and petitions of the presiding officers of town meetings in New-Haven, Enfield and Cheshire, praying that evident errors in the returns from those towns be corrected. In the House, a debate arose on the resolution giving this committee power to send for persons and papers in order to fully investigate the facts about these returns claimed to be erroneous. The Democrats opposed the granting of such power, claiming it to be unconstitutional. They offered amendments referring the subject to the Judiciary Committee and to the Supreme Court. The amendments were voted down, and the resolution passed giving the Committee the above powers; also empowering them to sit during the recess, and to hold sessions at such places in the State as they shall deem expedient. Both Houses have adjourned till Wednesday, May 10.

Meanwhile the Committee will examine into the alleged errors in New-Haven, Enfield and Cheshire, and report who has actually received a majority of the votes cast for Governor. If no one has a majority of the votes cast, the Legislature will elect on Wednesday by ballot. If, after ascertaining the facts in the above places, it shall appear that either of the candidates has a majority, that candidate will be declared by resolution to be elected. The usual inauguration parade will probably occur on Thursday of next week.

THE SAN DOMINGO TRIP.

Report of the Examining Board on the Condition of the Tennessee—The Vessel The Best for the Service that Could Be Selected.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Rear-Admiral SHUFELDT, Naval Constructor JOHN LENTHALL, and Chief Engineer, W. W. WARD, constituting a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine and report upon the condition of the United States steamer *Tennessee* on her late trip to San Domingo, have submitted their report, in which they say that the materials of which the *Tennessee* was constructed were of the very best quality, and that the frame being of live oak makes her superior to all other vessels of her class except the *Florida*, which is identical in construction with the *Tennessee*. A thorough examination has proved conclusively that great pains was taken to give the greatest possible strength to every part of the *Tennessee*. A comparison of her displacement with her internal capacity indicates that, as regards safety, no more suitable vessel of the navy in this respect could have been selected for the service in which she was engaged, and none that would have afforded the same space for comfort without intruding upon the quarters of the officers and crew. The surface of the principal sails was augmented nearly one-third. The increase has added much to her efficiency under canvas, and given her power to act with safety in all weathers. Her equipment in all departments was full and complete for all purposes. The report goes on to show that the vessel was amply furnished with all the appliances necessary to extinguish fires, having thirty-one delivery nozzles and 1,180 feet of hose, and to free the bilges she had six pulse-pumps, besides those worked by steam. The Board finally determined that the *Tennessee* evinced no signs of unseaworthiness, and proved in all respects as staunch and perfectly safe a vessel for the duty assigned her, as ever floated, and that she was also better adapted for this service than any vessel in the navy. The report is signed by all the members of the Board.

Special Via Panama—Medical Ethics the Nightmare of the Doctors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The steam-ship *Constitution*, for Panama today, carried $210,000 in treasure, and merchandise valued at $103,000.... The American Medical Association, after a long debate, referred the name of Dr. R. TOWNSEND, of Philadelphia, to the Committee on Ethics to report on his standing with regard to the profession.

THE COAL WAR.

Meeting of the General Council of Miners and Laborers.

Address by the President of the Mining Organizations.

He Denies That the Leaders are Opposed to Resumption.

The Council Virtually Gives Up the Struggle.

Intimidation and Violence at Scranton Toward Miners.

The Military Again Called on to Preserve Order.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, May 3.—The General Council of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association convened pursuant to the call of President KEALY, at 10½ o'clock today, in the old Town Hall, President KEALY being in the chair. Delegates from the different counties reported as follows: Luzerne, eight; Carbon, three; Columbia, two; Northumberland, three; Schuylkill, ten. The following address was read, which states the reason why the Council was called together:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL: I deem it proper I should explain why you have been called together, and shall endeavor to do so in as few words as possible. On Saturday, the 29th ult., what is known as the Committee of Fifteen made a proposition directly to the men of the "Schuylkill region," in the language of the Ex-Board of the county, entirely ignoring any organization, and grossly insulting its legally-elected officers. The men of the region voted upon, and by a large majority resolved to reject the proposition. Here let me say, parenthetically, I am greatly pleased that in nearly all the districts of the Schuylkill men only voted. In many of the districts it was resolved not to notice hereafter any communications coming from the operators not addressed to the organization, while the four or five districts in which a majority seemed to think the terms the best to be had, accepted the proposition, subject to the approval of the Executive Board and Council. This proves, I take it, that the men, as a rule, have confidence in their officers, and are willing to believe that all they do is for the best interests of the organization. Nevertheless, it is publicly declared by operators and their paid satellites, as the report of the Committee of Fifteen proves, that they are doing all we can to prolong the dead lock, in order that we may retain our present position, and I am sorry that a few malcontents in our ranks are only too willing to give cause to such dastardly satisfaction. It is further publicly said and believed that we are not acting in the way of a speedy and amicable adjustment of the unfortunate difference between operators and men that are having such a disastrous effect upon all hands. I do not believe either of these assertions, but in order to take from the operators even this semblance of an excuse for refusing to do justice to the 28,000 men of the coal-fields, and the hundreds of thousands of others who are sharers in the suffering this deadlock has caused, I have thought it would be well for us to call upon the men to meet in their respective districts and choose, and elect delegates to whom we will gladly relinquish the positions we occupy. I now formally ask you to adopt that course. We know what is prolonging the deadlock. The Scranton *Republican*, in its issue of Friday, says that FRANK GOWEN cannot lower his tolls so as to make it possible to ship coal, till the operators all over the region have forced their employes to submit to the terms of the ultimatum pronounced at the meeting of the conspirators held in Philadelphia in February, and we know that in such matters the statements of the *Republican* are to be relied on, unreliable and libelous as it is when speaking of the men. We know how close is the conspiracy that has been organized to degrade and abuse us, and how unrelenting and unmerciful are its members, but the public does not know it. Under the tuition of newspaper editors, whose vile utterances are paid for in the sweat of our persecuted brows, it has been taught to believe that we, the officers of the M. and L. B. A. have assumed autocratic powers; that the men strike and suspend at our bidding, and not of their own free will, and that to keep ourselves in power, position and salary, we have purposely defeated every attempt that has been made to bring about a resumption. We know that nobody has been more anxious for resumption than we have been, and that the operators under the lash of the railroad magnates, who rule this region with a rod of iron, have never yet evinced a sincere inclination to resume. But, I repeat, that in order to prove to the public that we do not desire to retain our present positions against the wishes even of a respectable minority of our organization; to prove to the world that we desire to see this battle ended and that we have never yet gone beyond our instructions, we should signify plainly to the men our desire that they select others to the positions which I believe one and all can truthfully say have been filled to the best of our ability and with an eye single to the good of the Union. If any of you have any measures to propose, it will of course be our duty to carefully consider them.

Yours fraternally, JAMES KEALY,
President General Council.

Immediately after the reading of the address a recess was taken until 1½ P. M. On reconvening in the afternoon the President was asked if it was to be understood that he desired to resign? He replied in the affirmative. A motion was made and seconded that the Council refuse to accept the resignation. A vote was taken and carried refusing to accept the resignation. President KEALY answered the Council that it was for the welfare of the organization he desired to resign, but on receiving the assurance of his fellow-members that they heeded not the odium cast upon his character by malicious persons and papers, he would labor faithfully for the Union. The reports of the counties showed that nearly all the collieries were idle, and that the men were steadfast in their adherence to the Union. The boss method to break the present dead lock was next considered. A number of resolutions were offered, debated and rejected. As they progressed in their deliberations, the anxiety to arrive at some definite conclusion was evident. Finally Mr. A. RAESE, of Luzerne County, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted by a vote of 17 to 9:

Whereas, The dead lock now existing between the miners and operators is blamed on the leaders of the Working Men's Benevolent Association; and whereas it has appeared in some newspapers that the Grand Council are prolonging this struggle, contrary to the wishes of the majority; therefore

Resolved, That each county shall settle the existing difficulties by local arbitration, in any manner they may deem best, under existing circumstances, with the full sanction of this Council.

The adoption of the above naturally accomplished all that was expected of the Council. The members hope that the way is paved to a speedy and sure resumption. Nothing further of importance was accomplished. The proceedings of the evening session were of no consequence, and at a late hour the Council adjourned *sine die*.

Work Suspended on the Tripp Slope—Violence Threatened—Working Men Arming for the Struggle—The Pottsville Programme Indorsed—The Military Called Out.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, May 3.—Work at the mine of Col. IRA TRIPP was suspended today, his men having been threatened with violence on their way home last evening. The dwellings of some of them were surrounded during the night, their lives were threatened, and every effort was made to intimidate them. Although they do not anticipate trouble at the mine, the men insist that they will be set upon and waylaid when alone and unprotected. The men in the employ of Messrs. Hyde & Wheaton are most pleased. They are averse to the strife, and say they will make a desperate effort to prevent any attempt to be made to molest them. The men in the employ of HYDE & PARSONS, reported yesterday as going to our woods for safety, have returned to work. There has been no unlawful force used toward them today. The evidence that the miners are getting more and more anxious to resume work on some terms accumulates today. The question of arbitration was earnestly canvassed in Hyde Park, and at least an earnest was the manner urged that a committee of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company in this city, and desired to know whether its proposition for resumption was made by them, it would by submitted to the Company. Mr. BROOKS gave them some encouragement, and said when they came with credentials from any considerable number of miners, this offer (which was no doubt the Company's terms) would be considered. In the meantime, the movement among the miners' laborers grows more earnest every day. This class of men, so long oppressed and grievously wronged by the miners, are organizing to break their fetters and make a bold strike for their rights and equality. They are even now so far organized as to prevent resumption should the miners be so disposed, until their claim for one-half the wages received by the miners is accorded them. A meeting of the miners of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, at Wadsworth Hall, Wilkesbarre, to-day, confirmed the decision to resume work to-morrow. All the works of this Company except Empire No. 4 will then start.

The public safety seeming to demand it, another company of soldiers was called here today, SAM. SLOAN, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, arrived in this city from New-York this P. M., accompanied by the directors, by special train, in the remarkable time of four hours and twelve minutes.

THE SOUTH.

Kentucky Democratic

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND JAVA.

The Inman steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool on April 20, and Queenstown on April 21, via the City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool on April 21, and Queenstown on April 22, reached this port yesterday. The Java, from Liverpool on April 23, and Queenstown on April 24, via the Hibernian, arrived at her dock early this morning.

The following is a summary of the news by the Washington:

In the House of Commons on April 21, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having moved the resolution for the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Bentinck moved as an amendment that the Committee be instructed to consider the propriety of reducing the duties on tea and sugar. Mr. Collins seconded the amendment. Mr. Gladstone opposed it, and Mr. Lowe supported it. Mr. Bright urged the abolition of the duties on tea and sugar. The amendment was withdrawn, and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. Gladstone then moved the resolution for the grant for the Liberal Government to be paid to Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Ayrton opposed the grant. Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Ayrton spoke in favor of the grant. The resolution was then agreed to. Mr. Gladstone moved the resolution for the grant to Mr. Disraeli's successor. Mr. Ayrton opposed the grant. Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Ayrton spoke in favor of the grant. The resolution was then agreed to. Mr. Gladstone moved the resolution for the grant to Mr. Gladstone

difficulty, and the statute is against the passage of a forged and fraudulent note in the simultaneous and preparatory to be a note of the United States. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

No. 126.—*City of St. Louis* vs. *Wiggins Ferry Company.*—Error Circuit Court, Missouri. This was an action to recover of the Company taxes levied upon its boats by the city. The plea was that the Company is incorporated under the laws of, and resides in, Illinois, and pay taxes upon its boats in that State; that it runs a ferry between and taxes on the value of its wharf boats in the city, but its ferry-boats are not allowed to remain at the wharf in St. Louis longer than ten minutes at a time. When not in use the ferry-boats remain in the Illinois shore. The Court below held that the property was not liable to taxation by the city, and that judgment is affirmed here. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

No. 163.—*Foster* vs. *Exchange et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In this case the Court held, in substance, that where a ship is so out and injured by sea that she is in danger of sinking, and under such circumstances is towed into shoal water by order of the master, and thereby is damaged, the stranding having transferred the peril from the vessel and cargo to the vessel alone, it is a case for general average contribution. It is also held that in such a case general average should not be allowed for damage to the cargo done by the water coming through the holes cut by the ice. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

No. 27.—*Insurance Company* vs. *Weide.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—This was a suit upon a policy of insurance. The Company sought to show by others, traders in the same place, in the same business, that at the season of the year in which the fire occurred, it was not customary to have on hand so large a stock as swore by the insured. The Court below excluded the evidence. This decision was for the plaintiffs. This Court reverses the judgment, holding that the evidence should have been admitted and gone to the jury, as it had a bearing upon the point in controversy; and it is said that it would be a matter of which would enable the jury to draw which in any degree conduces to establish the probability or improbability of the fact in dispute. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion.

No. 91.—*Halliday et al.* vs. *Hamilton et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. This was a suit brought by Hamilton & Co. residents of St. Louis, purchased through J. W. Booth & Sons, commission merchants, of the same city, certain corn, which lay at Cairo, Ill., the property of Halliday. On an immediate order the corn was delivered on board barges for shipment to Hamilton & Co. at New-Orleans. The purchasers paid Booth & Sons for the corn, and through the same agents at St. Louis paid for their consignees. The next day, the purchasers having failed, and the bill for the corn not having been paid, Halliday Bros. were notified, and they at once attached the corn, which was still at the levee in Cairo. Hamilton & Co. brought suit to recover the corn, claiming to be the consignees upon receipt of the shipment to them and their advancers; and the Court instructed the jury that under the circumstances set forth after its delivery to the carrier, the corn was so far the property of the consignees as to entitle them to recover against the attaching officers of the consignors, who had no lien for the time the boat was aground, but allowed $2,500 for expenses of the crew which attempted to get her off the bar. This Court affirm the judgment denying the per diem while the steamer was aground, and reverse that allowing for expenses attempting to get her off the bar. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

No. 139.—*New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company* vs. *Morgan.*—Error to the Circuit Court of Louisiana.—Morgan filed a petition averring that he was the holder of certain bonds and coupons issued by the Company, secured by a mortgage executed for 1866. Execution process to the amount unsatisfied on the petition having been ordered or served on the Company (under the laws of the State) by which it was directed that if the Company fail to pay the sum demanded within three days after the delivery of the mortgage should be sold for the whole debt secured by it. The Company filed a bill to enjoin the sale, but in consequence of delay the sale took place, Morgan becoming the purchaser. The Company applied for process to examine into their alleged grievances, but that petition was dismissed. The question presented was whether the Circuit Court can exercise jurisdiction over proceedings in the State process, as provided by the State practice, and if it can, whether it proceeded regularly, according to the requirements of the practice? The plaintiff in error contended that the Court was without jurisdiction, and the decreed maintained the contrary, one in 1859, one in 1856, and one in 1858, and exempting from taxation by reason of mortgage liens certain property acquired by subsequent and successive corporations. Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the opinion.

No. 142.—*Ludlow* vs. *Ramsey.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—This was a proceeding to recover property by Ramsey, which formerly belonged to him, and which had been sold under attachment while he was absent within the Southern lines. The Court below held that the Chancery proceeding in which the sale was made was null and void for the want of a sufficient affidavit, and that the only effect of the decree of the State Court was to throw a cloud upon Ramsey's title. The Court reverse that decree, holding that the Court of Chancery having acquired jurisdiction, irregularities in the proceedings will not be questioned in a collateral proceeding like the present to set aside the sale. It is said the affidavit appears to be sufficient and the attachment was in due form. The absence of Ramsey at the time of the Chancery suit is as, to have been voluntary, the President having offered amnesty and pardon to those who would return and submit to the authority of the Government. He did not see fit to do this, although there was nothing to prevent it.

No. 500.—*Knox* vs. *The Exchange Bank of Virginia.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. Writ of error dismissed. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

The following are new rules adopted by the Court:

The Counsel.

1. Only two counsel shall be permitted to argue for each party, plaintiff and defendant, in a cause.

Two Hours.

2. Two hours on each side shall be allowed in the argument of a cause, and no more, without special leave of the Court, granted before the argument begins. But the time thus allowed may be apportioned among counsel on the same side as they choose; provided always, a fair opportunity of the case shall be made by the party having the opening and closing argument.

Briefs.

3. Counsel will not be heard unless a printed brief or abstract of the case be first filed, together with the points made, and the authorities cited in support of them, arranged under the respective points.

4. The brief filed on behalf of a plaintiff in error, or an appellant, shall also contain a statement of the errors relied upon, and in case of an appeal an abstract of the pleadings and proofs, exhibiting clearly and succinctly the issues presented.

5. Each error shall be separately alleged and particularly specified; otherwise it will be disregarded.

6. When the error alleged is to the charge of the Court, the part of the charge referred to shall be quoted totidem verbis in the specification.

7. When the error alleged is to the admission or rejection of evidence, the specification shall quote the full substance of the evidence offered, or a copy of the offer as stated in the bill of exceptions, as the case may be. Any assignment of error not in accordance with these rules will be disregarded.

8. Counsel will be confined to a discussion of the errors stated, but the Court may, at its discretion, notice any other errors appearing in the record.

9. The same shall be signed by an attorney or counselor of this Court.

10. If either of the parties omits to file such a statement he cannot be heard, and the case will be heard ex parte upon the argument of the party by whom the statement is filed.

11. Twenty printed copies of the abstract, points and authorities required by this rule shall be filed with the clerk by the plaintiff in error or appellant, six days, and by the defendant in error or appellee three days, before the case is called for argument.

12. When no counsel appears for one of the parties, and no printed brief or argument is filed, only one counsel will be heard for the adverse party; but if a printed brief or argument is filed, the adverse party will be entitled to be heard by two counsel.

Amended.

Ordered that the second section of the twenty-third rule will be amended so as to read as follows:

In all cases, were a writ of error shall delay the proceedings on a judgment of the inferior Court, and shall appear to have been sued out merely for delay, damages at the rate of ten per cent., in addition to interest, shall be awarded upon the amount of the judgment.

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEALS.

A SMALL PLOT OF GROUND AND A GREAT LITIGATION.

Erastus Corning et al. vs. *The Troy Iron and Nail Factory.*—This is a suit for a small plot some 50 by 125 feet on Wynantskill Creek in the City of Troy. It was commenced in March, 1857, and has been tried three times. The case was argued yesterday and the decision reserved.

W. A. Beach for defendant, appellant.

Chas. E. Patterson and Amasa J. Parker for plaintiff, respondent.

OYER AND TERMINER—MAY 3.

Before Judge Cardozo.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

In this Court the following prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced:

John Howell, a wholesale drug clerk, pleaded guilty to larceny in having stolen a horse, wagon and harness, valued at $600, and was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

Nathaniel McNeill pleaded guilty of larceny in having stolen some female clothing, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Henry H. Smith pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 3.

Before Judge McCunn.

BREACH OF PROMISE—A SHARP "QUILLET."

Catherine Jerkins vs. *John Platts.*—This is an action to recover $5,000 damages for breach of promise to marry, and came up on a demurrer to the complaint. The complaint alleges that on the 21st of June, 1868, defendant promised to marry plaintiff in consideration of a similar promise from her; that on the 28th of December of the same year defendant again promised to marry plaintiff, and under this promise seduced her. To this complaint the defendant's counsel demurs, holding that the allegations therein contained do not constitute a cause of action. This demurrer he seeks to sustain, by taking the following sharp points: That the first promise was superseded by the second; that the second promise, being for an unlawful consideration, was void, and even if valid, a reasonable time had not elapsed within which defendant might fulfill his promise.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—MAY 3.

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

Rule 5 of this Court is amended so as to read: "In appeals other than from the District Courts, the parties shall deliver five copies of the printed papers and points to the Clerk at the commencement of the argument."

By order of the Court.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 3.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111	200 Brunswick City L.	3½
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64 c.d.	111	100 Am. M. U. Ex. b.c.	87½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111	200 N. O. C. & R. R. b.c.	90½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111	100 do.	90½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 w.i.	110½	do.	89⅞
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅝	2000 do.	b5 109
10,000 U. S. 5-30 C., '67, c.d.	113⅛	20 Erie Railway	22
2,000 do.	113⅛	100 do.	22
200 do. small	113⅝	200 Reading R.	b10 111
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109⅜	200 Lake S. & M. So.	108⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	67⅛	200 do.	b5 108⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛	200 do.	108⅜
5,000 N. Car. 6's, '68, '77	37	5 do.	108
22,000 S. C. State 6s,		500 do.	bet. cash 109⅜
do. Jan. & July	81½	200 do.	109⅜
5,000 do.	81½	100 do.	110
1,000 Tennessee 6s	102⅝	500 do.	110⅛
1,000 Conn. 6s, W. L.	101½	300 do.	110⅜
4,000 W. V. 6's R. L.	108⅜	200 do.	110
1,000 do.	108⅜	400 do.	109⅞
1,000 Brooklyn 6's, L.	92	100 do.	109⅞
1,000 Mich. S. & P. 8s	100⅛	101 Union Pacific R.	27⅞
28,000 U. P. R., 1st M.	80⅝	20 Panama Railroad	89
1,000 do.	80⅝	5 do.	89
1,000 Union Pac. L. G.	81⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	84⅞
1,000 do.	81⅛	100 do.	84⅞
5,000 A. & T. H. M. Pf.	67⅛	200 do.	87
2,000 Chic. N. W.	87	100 do.	87
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	92	1100 do.	87
1,000 T. & W. 2d & in.	39⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	0.124⅛
2,000 do.	39⅞	100 do.	125
1,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st	85⅝	200 C. C. C. & Ind. R.	89⅜
5,000 Mar. & Mi. M.	36	do.	89
1,000 N. J. Cen. N. Be.	101⅜	100 N. J. Cen. R.	102⅛
1,000 Cin. & Ind. 7 3-10 C.	93⅜	50 do.	103⅛
5,000 C. C. & I. R. 1st	86	300 Tol. W. & W. Pf.	80
4,000 N. Missouri 1st	85⅜	10 P. Ft. W. & C. Guar.	90⅜
7,000 Ill. Nat. Bank	114	200 Ohio & Miss. R. pc.	51⅜
32 do.	114⅜	200 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	83
1 Can. Nav. Stock	108	100 do.	83⅛
100 American Coal	51	100 St. L. & V. M. R.	40⅛
100 Maryland Pf.	10⅜	100 Morris & Essex R.	93
100 Pacific Mail S. Co.	42⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. R.	102⅛
do.	b.c. 42⅝	100 do.	b5 102⅜
do.	55	100 N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
100 W. U. Tel.	b.c. 80⅛	100 Dub. & Sioux C. R.	83
100 do.	80⅜	100 Chi. C. & I. C. R.	22⅜
200 do.	80⅜	200 do.	22
125 Adams Express	62	100 Alb. & Sus. R. b.c.	91
100 United States Ex.	57½	300 Allan. & Pac. Pf.	32⅜
300 do.	58	41 do.	32½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	110⅞	300 U. S. Express, b.c.	58⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	b5 112⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. c.	95⅜
3,000 do.	c. 112⅛	200 Erie	21⅝
500 do.	small 112	100 do.	22
15,000 do.	112	200 Harlem, bet. cash	135⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67,	113⅛	400 L. S. & M. S.	108⅜
do.	113⅜	500 do.	b2 109⅜
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, c.	112⅛	1400 do.	bet. cash 108⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, 113⅛		200 do.	109
102,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	113⅜	100 U. Pacific R.	27⅛
18,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	112⅝	500 do.	bet. cash 27⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	113⅜	600 Clev. & P.	124⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, Cur.	115⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. c.	67⅝	15 do.	87
6,000 Tenn. 6s, n. c.	67⅛	200 N. J. Cen.	103
23,000 S. C. 6s,	81	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	111⅜
Jan. & July	81	100 Mil. & St. P.	62⅜
18,000 C. C. & I. C.	86⅛	200 do.	62
61,000 C. C. & I. C.	85	100 Tol. W. & W.	84⅜
1,000 P. & W. C. & R.	93	100 Ros. H. & R.	24
ex int.	83⅛	40 Ohio & M.	50⅜
10,000 U. Pac. 1st	89⅛	100 Ohio & M. Pf.	83
200 Central Pac. Co.	14	200 Del. L. & W.	b.c. 0.102⅛
100 Pacific Mail	47⅜	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.	32⅛
200 do.	47⅜	250 H. & St. Jos.	102⅛
600 W. U. Tel.	b.c. 80⅛	250 H. & St. Jos. Pf.	102⅛
600 do.	b2 80⅜	50 do.	103

WEDNESDAY, May 3—P. M.

We hope we may be pardoned a few timely words on "safe investments." There need be no competition between the New Loans for refunding the Public Debt of the United States and our new Railway undertakings, or their Bankers, while marketing their mortgage bonds. The Treasury, in the last two years, has released two hundred and five millions of capital previously invested in United States 5-20s, and left this sum, or nearly the whole of it, (as few of the bonds redeemed have been drawn from Europe,) free to the encouragement and extension of our great Railway system. In proof of the effect of this policy, we may instance that, in 1869, no less than six thousand miles, and, in 1870, about eight thousand miles of new Roads, or Roads not previously completed, have been added to this unexampled monument of American enterprise. But withal there is a large and wholly different field of investment, which out not to be, and, we believe, will not be, disturbed by Railway undertakings, however wide the difference in the rates of interest which they promise to pay, as compared with the Public Funds, bearing five or six ₱ cent. in Gold, free of all taxation, and subject to no contingencies or periodical embarrassments, even assuming them to be temporary, and not chronic in their nature, to which most corporate undertakings are necessarily subject. In the event of such drawbacks, the higher rate of interest would weigh but little against the consideration of stable and superior security. This higher rate, whether we call it 6, or 7 or 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, certainly justifies the risk of buying Railway Mortgages as an investment, to a certain measure, of the available wealth of the private purchaser; but it is scarcely prudent that his whole means, if he has retired from active business to live upon his income, should be left subject to the contingencies that necessarily surround this class of investment. Least of all is it desirable that moneyed corporations having to do with trust funds or savings funds should be led into the temptation of large Interest on Railway Mortgages, City and County Bonds, or Bond and Mortgage on unimproved Real Estate, at fancy valuations, when the very nature and obligations of their business imply the duty of selecting the highest security, at moderate rates of income, rather than indulging in the chances of making more income with less security.

Advantage is taken by some of our Bankers engaged in placing Railway bonds, of the probability that the United States 5-20s may be called in for redemption at no distant day, to advise the holders to convert this security into their own. They promise the same or a higher rate of Interest in Gold at a much lower price. They urge the 5-20 holders to make certain of the difference at once, which it is said they can do without impairing, by the change, the perfect security of the investment. We doubt the wisdom or prudence of such counsel. It may be given in all good faith, but assuredly it is advice not proper to be taken by that class of quiet, well-to-do people who are accustomed to hold and to prefer the Public Funds of the United States as an unfailing source of steady income, as a rising security in the confidence of the whole world, and as an investment to which they subscribed, perhaps in the darkest hours of the nation's trial, or at the close of the great War, and which has been growing stronger and in higher appreciation ever since. We do not propose to institute comparisons, where in one sense there can be none; but we make free to say that this class of holders, even if their 5-20s should be refunded into 5 ₱ cents, *the Government security had best not be parted with.* The very fact that the Government can borrow of others at a lower rate is significant of the superior safety of its Bonds, and it would scarcely be possible to make these prudent people feel as comfortable or secure with any other bonds, however bright the prospect may be made to look for prompt payment of interest through a period of twenty or thirty years. We could instance, from our long experience as a reporter in Wall-street, many painful cases of disappointment, some of them of recent occurrance, where large promises and great expectations, based in good part on distinguished names in negotiation, and equally distinguished names in management, have turned to ashes after a few years of fat dividends, by some freak of fortune, or sudden turn of bad luck, incident to, if not inseparable from, the undertakings involved. To men of wealth who are constantly on the lookout for "speculations" in the Street, and can afford to risk part of their means for the chances of extra profit or extra dividends, such disappointments come in the way of business, but it is not so with well-to-do people, in City and country, who seldom visit the Stock Exchange, and who for a quiet life had best keep their money at 6 ₱ cent. in United States 5-20s, until they are called in for redemption, and then make haste to secure the next best rate of interest on the same solid security.

The export demand for Gold Coin has practically ceased for the present, and quite unexpectedly. The steamers today carried out $300,000 in Gold and $150,000 in Silver. The half million of Gold ordered to be put up at the Treasury by a leading Banking-house on Monday was not drawn out. It is said there is some trouble about the new conditions imposed by the Steam-ship Companies in their Bills of Lading. This may partially affect the shipment of Gold, but we apprehend that other causes discourage the movement. The Bills making against various American Stocks, and the superabundance of Money in London, Frankfort and Amsterdam, at very low rates of Money, greatly quality remittances in Gold, although Exchange is still called firm at 110@110¼ on London. The May Coupons presented at the Treasury today amount to only $250,000. The Customs receipts were $417,000. The Office here received $500,000 in Gold from the New-Orleans Office this morning. To-morrow $2,000,000 will be sold at noon by the Assistant Treasurer. He bought today $2,000,000 United States 5-20s out of an offering of $5,710,000 at 110.98@111.11 ₱ cent. and accrued interest. These terms are close upon the price of Gold, which left off at 111¼ ₱ cent. Money is easy among the Brokers at 6 ₱ cent., with frequent exceptions at 5 ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the New-York and Western Bonds were but indifferently supported. The "wire edge" seems to have been off the recent upward speculation, and a good many of the smaller operators are anxiously waiting something new to turn up in the market. There was some feverishness in Lake Shore Stock, which advanced to 110¼ ₱ cent., and subsequently fell back to 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. The Miscellaneous Stocks were relatively steady, and the Pacific Bonds are firm, while the quotations for the Southern State Bonds are much the same as yesterday.

After the late Boards the Railway market was comparatively weak and irregular, and closed as follows, as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold Room also closed weak, and the Foreign Exchanges dull. The Public Funds were quoted firm on the basis of 113¾@113⅞ for the 5-20s of 1867. Money very easy in the absence of an active demand from the Brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 3.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold	111¾	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¾
N. Y. C. and Hudson	93¾	93¾
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Certs.	94	94
Reading Railroad	110⅝	111¼
Chicago and Rock Island	114	114¼
North-west Common	86¾	86
North-west Preferred	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	48⅜	47⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82	81½
St. Paul Common	63¾	63
Lake Shore	109¾	109¾
Ohio and Mississippi	51⅛	50¾
Toledo and Wabash	64¾	64¾
Western Telegraph	50¾	50¾
Erie	21¾	22
Union Pacific	33	32¾

TREASURY PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Martin & Runyon.		Drexel, Wintrop & Co.	
$100 '67, r.	111.07	$10,000 '67, c.	111.19
5,000 '67, c.	111.07	Hatch & Foster.	
5,000 '67, c.	111.07	4,150 '67, c.	111.07
1,700 '67, c.	111.07	21,150 '67, c.	111.01
2,000 '67, c.	111.07	24,450 '67, c.	111.08
2,000 '67, c.	111.07	17,000 '67, c.	111.08
Woerishoffer & Co.		400 '67, r.	111.09
10,000 '67, c.	111.07	200 '67, r.	111.09
Hilton, Morris & Co.		1,000 '67, r.	111.09
1,000 '67, r.	111.05	Sweet & Co.	
1,000 '67, r.	111.05	124,000 '67, c.	111.09
1,000 '67, r.	111.06	10,000 '67, c.	111.04
1,000 '67, r.	111.06	10,000 '67, c.	111.07
2,000 '67, r.	111.06	5,000 '67, c.	111.09
2,000 '67, r.	111.06	10,000 '67, c.	111.10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1871.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES ASSOCIATION, AT THE OFFICE, NO. 41 PARK-ROW.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE

The French situation remains undecided. Thiers is actively engaged, and continues to receive deputations from the country. It appears that the reports about Versailles were exaggerated a few days ago, when the alarmists were predicting that Gen. Vinoy would be driven back by a mass, composed of every man, woman and child in the city. Vinoy says that although he has not sufficient troops to attack the insurgents, and intrenchments, he is strong enough to hold his own. Gen. Cluseret has been appointed Minister of War by the Commune, and Delescluze Minister of the Interior. Rochefort has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, but declines to serve. Gen. Dombrowski has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces. Gen. Bergeret has been appointed Commander of the National Guard. Gen. Eudes has been appointed Commander of the Artillery. Gen. Duval has been appointed Commander of the Engineers. Gen. Rossel has been appointed Minister of War, but declines to serve. Gen. Cluseret has been appointed Minister of War

CAUGHT AT LAST.

An Order For the Arrest of the Contemptuous Jay Gould.

His Bail is to be Accepted Until He Surrenders These Books—Judge Blatchford's Mandate to be Executed Today.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge BLATCHFORD heard an already noted motion of JAY GOULD for contempt of Court in refusing to produce the books of the Company, on the direction of the Master. The attachment is imperative, and directs the apprehension of Mr. GOULD, without bail, until upon books are produced for examination. Many yesterday morning the Sheriff of the city and county was advised, and the Clerk's office was crowded by a crowd of persons who are, or fancy they are, in some way interested in the litigation. An expectation of a "scene," in the event of Mr. GOULD's immediate arrest on the order, drew a large concourse of the general public to the building; but it was evident from the outset, when subsequently it seemed that Mr. GOULD's surrender was expected, as a matter of course, when the result of the motion should be conveyed to him by his counsel, by whom the attachment was shown for examination. Several hours elapsed, and no representative being put in on the part of Mr. GOULD, a formal order for the commitment of the defendant was applied for and granted.

It is plain it was not deemed advisable to endeavor to secure his arrest, and it was thought that it would be useless to attempt its execution yesterday evening—when Mr. GOULD's counsel assisted in locking-out Jay for the night—would be sure to follow-suit if it was supposed that he had anticipated the event and had acted accordingly. The warrant was not then placed in the hands of a deputy marshal, and no action will be taken in the matter until today. It is expected that if Mr. GOULD does not leave the jurisdiction of the United States immediately he will surrender himself this morning. What the consequences will be is a matter of mere conjecture, for it is understood that the books will be kept back at all hazards. The counsel of Mr. GOULD is reticent, but the confidence with which they have acted in the matter leads them confidently to believe that whatever Mr. GOULD's course may be, their success is guaranteed. The following is the order of Judge BLATCHFORD:

"The motion for an attachment against JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railway Company and others, for contempt in not producing books required by him in refusing to produce before the master the books and documents specified in the order of the master, made on the 24th of April, 1871, appears by the evidence to have been willful and in wholly inexcusable and inexcusable. Mr. HARRIS, the master elect, in accordance with the order of reference, is directed to cause all such books and documents as are shown to be omitted that he would produce them if so directed by Mr. GOULD, and Mr. GOULD refused before the master to give such direction. The omission on the part of Mr. GOULD that he doubted his authority to give such direction is not a sufficient excuse, and is entirely without foundation, and only aggravates the deliberate character of his action. For in regard to the stock-transfer-books of September, 1870, and December, 1870, and January, 1871, he admitted he thought they were in the possession of the company, and that he could have seen and examined them if he had chosen to make the matter; that he shut down two or three loads of books which he supposed were books relative to this matter; that he himself gave directions to the transfer clerk to bring such books as related to the transfer of stock to Mr. GOULD, and to the transfer of stock to Mr. GOULD's nominees, if he possessed; that he supposed that the transfer of books relating to the same shares which were issued and sold upon the street in lieu of the 50,000 shares of Hamilton and Raymond stock had been sent before the master; that he thought the stock certificate books from which were cut the 100,000 shares of Erie stock, which had been sold in 1868, both testimonies, had been sent before the master; that the stock certificate books were in the department of the transfer clerk and in his control; and that all the books of the corporation are under the control of him, (Mr. GOULD) through the different departments. This determination as to sufficiency of a compliance, which is a matter of fact and of law, is not appealable to this court, and is not appealed to bring from its offices the books and documents there found. It is no application to an investigation like the one in which this question arises, where the corporation is not only a party to the suit, but is also the party before whom the master is proceeding, directed to do a specific thing to effectuate the relief to which the defendants are declared to be entitled, and in aid of which the master is acting. Besides the authority to require the production before the master of all books, papers, writings, vouchers and other documents applicable to the matters embraced in the reference before the master, is directly conferred by rule 77 of the Rules in Equity, prescribed by the Supreme Court. In exercising under the order made by the Court and the rules which govern the Court, the power of calling for books and documents, the master will of course see to it that as little inconvenience as possible is caused to the Company in the way of interrupting its business, by the use of the books needed for the investigation. Many of such books must be produced, not necessarily all at once, but from time to time as needed, and the master must conduct the examination at such place as shall seem to him most advisable. An attachment must issue against Mr. GOULD as moved for, to be held inactive until the books and documents are produced; and when the master certifies to the Marshal that such order is complied with, then to be bailable in the sum of $10,000. The motion for the addition to, and the amendment of, the order of March 11, 1871, is granted.

Verdict Against the Erie Railroad Company—A Reminiscence of the Cuyler Rock Disaster.

In the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge PRATT presiding, the case of ISAAC HAYES against the Erie Railroad Company was decided. This was an action brought to recover $15,000, on behalf of ARTHUR BRADLEY, a minor, who was injured in the memorable Carr's Rock disaster on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis, in April, 1867. The evidence taken was in almost all respects similar to that obtained in the other actions growing out of the same disaster. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

Young BRADLEY was in company with Mr. DIKE and a number of other gentlemen who received his injuries. Mr. DIKE had been visiting Mr. BRADLEY, his brother-in-law, at Attica in this State, and on the evening of the 14th of April, 1867, he took passage for New-York, having in his company the boy ARTHUR BRADLEY and a young lady. He took the upper berth in the car in which they were seated, while the young lady had the lower berth. About midnight, and while in the neighborhood of Carr's Rock, the car in which they were was thrown from the track, and down a precipice about 100 feet high, into the Delaware River, rolling end over end, and breaking to pieces.

After the car landed at the bottom it caught fire and was consumed. Out of thirty-five or forty persons in the car at the time, but one escaped. The boy, ARTHUR BRADLEY, was precipitated from Mr. DIKE while the car was rolling down the precipice, and was thrown violently upon the ground. He was picked up insensible, and afterward brought to the house of his uncle, Mr. DIKE, in Brooklyn, where he lay for about three weeks, attended by Drs. BLAKELY and RICHARDSON. When he was able to be moved he was taken to his home in Attica, and there attended by Dr. ELLINGWOOD and another physician of that place.

The Murderer Mattled.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have discovered that there is an item circulating in the newspapers which compels me to make a personal statement, however averse to such publicity. For certain reasons I had been led to feel a deep sympathy for the condemned RUTLEDGE. Under attempts which I felt sure came from the purest motives, I wrote to him a letter in March, a few days before his then expected execution. It is enough to say of that letter that it was wholly religious—an earnest appeal to Jesus, to which only refuge to which we must all find shelter or perish. It made no mention of anything else. In the course of a correspondence that ensued a proposal was made similar to the one mentioned in the newspapers. This I positively declined, but in terms as kind and as gentle as I could use toward one in his most wretched condition. I could not indorse his "philological researches," because I knew nothing about them beyond a short statement, which I could not fully understand. It gave evidence of genius, but more of an irregular mind, bordering on a species of monomaniac insanity. It furnished some proof, however, of what he might have been, had he erring life been devoted to scholarly pursuits; and I so expressed myself to his counsel, who has been so earnestly and honorably engaged in doing all he could for his unfortunate client. It seemed to me, as it still seems, that the verdict should have been manslaughter, or murder in the second degree, unbiassed by any feeling, or prejudice, on account of any former offenses for which he had served the punishment ordained by human law. On that account I was willing to sign a petition to the Governor for commutation; but the other plea I regarded as unwise and impolitic—as furnishing, in fact, an argument against him, rather than in his favor.

I still think that the lack of evidence or any intent to kill, and the peculiar aspects of the case, which CARLOPS so clearly and ably stated in the published petition, confirmed, as they are, by the bearing of some of the testimony, called to watch strongly on his behalf. It is contrary to pure justice that any former crimes, for which he has paid the law's full penalty, should move openly against him in his application for mercy. The present case should be judged on its own merits, with a consideration as unprejudiced and impartial as would be given to that of any other man who stands before the law, either wholly innocent, or, by due process of law, discharged of his offense.

TAYLOR LEWIS.

The Shoeburn Association of New-York.

From the London Spectator, April 22.

A very remarkable, though, we greatly fear, a very hopeless movement, is just now going on in New-York. The "Ring" which governs the City in order to plunder it, and which monopolizes all municipal power, has recently made a move which has fairly frightened the higher class of citizens out of their customary apathy. Under the guidance of some man who must have a genius for political organization, these intriguers have prepared, and it is believed will carry through the State Legislature, a series of bills which will, as they believe, establish a permanent, but entirely their political authority. By the first and most important of these, the taxation of New-York City is to be fixed at a maximum of two per cent. on all property, that is, at $20,000,000 or $2,000,000 a year, which is accounted an moderate, that the amount to be economized as a bribe to the tax-payers to induce them to support the bill. This entire sum, be, however, handed over to the Commissioners, named, of course, by the Ring, who are to distribute it in secret among the Departments, abolishing a surplus in any department to any other, and, in fact, if we may believe the reputable men who analyze the bill, doing anything they like with the money except speaking to honor the interest on the debt is paid. There is a suspicion that they may do this also, through the fraudulent distribution of contracts; but the opinion in New-York, as expressed at a great public meeting of the upper class, is that this is not their object so much as to gain control of an immense fund, which may be distributed "in the Educational Department," and nine-tenths of which will be granted to Catholic schools. This view is supported by the fact that the Ring have introduced another bill allowing grants to strictly denominational schools, in opposition to the Free schools, which alone have hitherto been supported by the City. It is believed that the power of making these grants will give the Ring complete control of the Irish and South-German Catholic vote, 170,000 out of 850,000, and so enable them not only always to control the City in its municipal affairs, but to throw a heavy vote at the Presidential election, perhaps one sufficient to turn the scale. Of the bill, however, leaves not a vote open unprotected. Honest men might, in the course of time, control the elections of the Commissioners, whose extraordinary powers would then be used to defeat plunder, and the Ring have therefore proposed a new Registry bill, on as we should call it, Registration bill, which, says Mr. EVARTS, one of the greatest lawyers in America—virtually legalizes polsenation. Nobody need register, if he only pleads that he was unable; his vote is still to be taken, and he may therefore vote forty or fifty times at the same election, and if hunted for disappear into the crowd. The poll clerk will not remember his face, and therefore he will be register to trace him by. Controlling, as see Ring do, many thousands of devoted followers, and among them the majority of the Registry officials, they hope by this bill to render defeat as the polls impossible, and consequently to make the City Treasury permanent. This is the most serious affair since the Presidential election, which made during any close struggle turn on the vote of New-York. The ultimate object of this move, we should add, is to obtain command of the National Exchequer, which just now, with its frightful powers over the gold market, would mean an overthrow of Parties in all governments. It is said was the day of election he went in his own interest, with his brother, to look after things. He repeatedly saw cases walk in and deposit their votes, then walk out, take their caps and turn them—backs to the front, front to the rear—and then walk back again and say, "Don't you know me? Don't you see a different man? my cap has been changed?" and then they would immediately vote again. He saw those men go out again and put their pasteboards into their boots, and then returning, say, "Don't you see I am another man? I am going to vote again." And what is more, I intend to go on voting. Now I shall take off my coat and my waistcoat, and I will go on voting until all is ended, and after it I please." And when my friend protested against these acts, a policeman who was present said, "You look here; you must not be interfering with this election." It is an anarchy and a constable."

This account, taken from the Times, coupled with its possible effect on the national election, appears to have roused the upper classes of New-York, and for the first time for many years the best men of both parties have coalesced—even editors, we notice, forgetting their jealousies. A large association has been formed, having for its object "political reform," and more than a hundred of the most eminent men in New-York, of both parties, have accepted offices upon its Executive Council. They called their first meeting on the 6th inst., and it appears to have been attended by a very crowd of substantial citizens, who heard the strongest denunciations of orators like Mr. Barrett, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Evarts and Dr. Bellows, and, as we note, were most enthusiastic at the remotest hint of the employment of force. At the meeting the denunciations of the venality of the Judges, who "sell upon roads which have cost the City eight or ten times their value," and of whom there are incarnate pieces of corruption," were bolder even than those of the journals; the exposures of the corrupt tyranny under which New-York pays taxes were of the most unsparing kind, and the resolutions were one and the strongest ever against the sheriffs of the Republican—but there is no doubt of the issue. Anything more despairing than the tone of the speeches we never read, and from end to end of them there is not one practical suggestion, except that possibly one day the poor would see that they were being robbed of power and vote who only desired to become rich. Speaker after speaker declared that all classes were becoming corrupted by the hunger for wealth, that the rich would do nothing because action would interfere with business, that the Bar were bought by wealthy clients, that the clergy found it expedient to "abstain from politics," and that the only remedy lies in the ignorance of the people. We shall believe in political reform in New-York when we see any one party in any one thing about which nobody's conscience is in any doubt, that is, stake its political existence upon a thorough and a final reform of the Judiciary. Nobody's conscience wants any pricking about that. Nobody even in New-York questions that of all villains an unjust Judge, a man who deliberately sells injustice for money, is the supreme villain, and nobody makes the smallest effort to terminate a system under which every Judge has every temptation human nature can feel to be unjust. Elected Judges are necessarily unjust Judges, and if, knowing that, the people will not retain its rights of election, it proposes decrees injustice, and must pay the penalty.

WASHINGTON.

Gov. Harvey of Kansas Said the Sioux Indians—Mr. Tarbeaux to Regard Their Hunting South of the Platte as an Invasion—The Japanese Financial Commission—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Governor of KANSAS, JAMES M. HARVEY, a short time ago got on a very high horse, from which he will be politely requested to dismount at his earliest convenience. He wrote a letter to the President, stating that he had received information from Gen. POPE that permission had been granted by the Indian Bureau to RED CLOUD and his band to come south of the Platte River to hunt buffalo, and that they might be expected in that region any time. The Governor calls the attention of the President to what he claims to be true, that every such incursion has been followed by attacks on the citizens, accompanied by atrocities of the most horrible nature, and he threatens if they again occur, to regard the movement of the Indians as a hostile invasion of the State, and take measures for the immediate expulsion of the invaders, and also for the punishment of those enemies of the State who have been instrumental in bringing them there. The Governor lays the blame on Agents of the Indian Bureau, and respectfully, but with the utmost earnestness, protests and remonstrates against the permission. The reply of the Interior Department will show that no band of Sioux Indians except SPOTTED TAIL and his band has received permission to hunt south of the Platte. That band was promised such permission when SPOTTED TAIL visited Washington in 1870, and it was done by the advice of the Indian Board of Commissioners on account of the well-known friendliness of SPOTTED TAIL since 1865. The agent has been instructed to send a reliable person to accompany the Indians to prevent collisions, and Gen. AUGUR, commanding the Department of the Platte, has been notified when to expect their departure on the expedition. If difficulties should occur, the Government will take prompt action to remove the Indians from the grounds. The Governor, under these circumstances, especially if requested, will probably reconsider his threat, since to undertake to drive out the "invaders," as he calls them, would be obstructing the execution of United States laws and so for punishing the enemies of the State, why the Indians go there under the sanction of Congress and the action of the United States Government.

JAPANESE PAPER MONEY.

Gov. IYO and his associates on the Commission are perfecting arrangements for the issue of paper money on their return to Japan. They will take with them some machinery like that used in the Treasury Department. They talk of adopting the Arabic numerals in printing the denominations, though the value of each bill will also be expressed in Japanese. Some of the plates making for them are nearly completed.

PERSONAL.

Secretary BOUTWELL will not return until next Saturday. Lord WALSINGHAM, for seven years a member of the British Parliament, after a brief stay in this city, has started on an entomological excursion across the continent. The High Commission resumed its sessions today.

THE GUADALUPE-HIDALGO CLAIM.

Mr. N. P. TRIST has been paid the larger portion, nearly three-fourths, of the $18,000 and over voted him by Congress as compensation for his services in negotiating the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo which ended the war with Mexico. He receives this with a protest against the withholding of any of the amount by the Treasury Department. It should be said that the Department withholds the payment in accordance with its uniform practice in cases where there are disputes between lawyers and clients, and not on account of an injunction or any influence of Gen. BUTLER. The same rule has been enforced against his influence in one case, and an officer of the Government cannot be enjoined. Certain statements of Mr. CHILD and documents filed by him, among them a letter from Mr. TRIST, caused the temporary suspension of the payment of the full amount, and there appears no evidence of any attempt to do injustice to Mr. TRIST.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE KUKLUX ACT.

Nothing whatever has as yet been done by the Government concerning the enforcement of the Kuklux act. The subject will probably come before the Cabinet at its next meeting, or as soon as the Secretary of War shall return to Washington.

THE BANK REPORTS.

The Controller of the Currency, in accordance with the provisions of the act regulating the reports of national banking associations, has, in an official circular, required them to forward reports of the condition of their respective banks, as shown by their books at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th of April, and not on the 9th, as yesterday erroneously stated.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ACQUITTED.

The Criminal Court, for several days, has been engaged in another murder trial—that of COURZE and JACKSON, who are indicted for the killing of ROCHESTER HUDSON in July last. The testimony was circumstantial, and the jury this afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty.

A COTTON CLAIM.

The Court of Claims today was mainly occupied in hearing argument in the case of J. M. LAFEVER vs. The United States, which involves a new and interesting question. The act of July 2, 1864, permitted purchases of cotton in insurrectionary districts, provided that one-fourth of the amount purchased should be turned over, in each case, to the United States Government, as a special tax. LAFEVER bought 476 bales of cotton in Louisiana in June, 1865, and delivered 119 bales thereof to a Treasury agent, as the required purchasing agency tax. He now claims the recovery of the proceeds of this amount of cotton, on the ground that at the date of the transaction President JOHNSON's proclamation of June 24, 1865, restoring commercial intercourse, had been issued, and did away with the obligation to pay said tax, although the fact of its issuance was not then known as the point where the cotton was purchased. The question therefore arises whether the proclamation took effect at the date of its signature in Washington, or at varying dates in various sections of the country, when the news of its promulgation was received.

VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The President has selected the following as members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. The annual examination takes place at the Academy on the 20th inst.: Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., District of Columbia; Judge J. L. ORT, South Carolina; Rev. George M. Steele, Wisconsin; Gen. James H. Wilson, late of the United States Army; Thomas P. Saffold, of Georgia; George D. Perkins, of Iowa; Benj. F. Tefft, Maine; Rev. J. J. Brownson, Pennsylvania; Wm. D. Wolcott, New-York; John B. Henderson, Missouri.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

Inquiries Based on the Decision in Buffington vs. Day—Dividends Owned by a State, Income from State Bonds, and Salaries of State Officers Not Exempt from Tax.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States having recently decided, in the case of BUFFINGTON vs. DAY, that all necessary agencies for the legitimate purposes of the State Government are not proper subjects of the taxing powers of Congress, &c., several questions have already come under the consideration of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in connection with that subject, and he has just decided the following cases, namely:

The Cashier of the Farmers' National Bank at Annapolis, Md., says the State Treasurer notified his bank that he was going to make a demand upon it for the payment to the State, of the United States five per cent. tax on the dividends of the stock held by the State, which he alleged was erroneously held by the bank and paid to the United States. The State Treasurer claimed that, under the recent decision of the Courts, the State was not liable to the tax. The Commissioner replied that, in his opinion, the tax was paid from said coupons was properly withheld and cannot be refunded.

A gentleman of Boston wrote that he was required to pay income tax upon coupons of the State of Massachusetts bonds. Thinking the spirit of the recent decision regarding salaries paid to State Judges should exclude such coupons from taxation, he took the liberty of ascertaining from the Commissioner whether he was required to pay it or not. The Commissioner replies that coupons, or amounts due on coupons of State bonds, are not included in the amounts exempted by the decision from returns or incomes.

CORNELIUS GLEN, a clerk of the Board of Canal Appraisers of New-York, asked the Commissioner if the salaries of the members of the Board were subject to return as income, to which the latter replied the members of the Board are not relieved from liability to include their emoluments as such in their returns of income, but should return said emoluments in the same manner as other incomes. WALTER C. DUNFEE, of Fall River, having inquired if the salary of a City Assessor must be returned as income, the Commissioner replied that the decision does not extend to the salaries of city officials.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

Startling Facts in the Trial of the Rockland County Murderer—His Counsel Doubts the Victim's Identity—Proposed Impeachment of the Detective's Testimony—Dramatic Incidents in the Case.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW CITY, Rockland County, N. Y., Wednesday, May 3, 1871.

The third trial (erroneously mentioned yesterday as the second) of ANTONIA MAURER, indicted for the murder of JOACHIM FEUERTER, was continued here today before the May Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The tribunal consists of Hon. JASPER W. GILBERT, Presiding Judge; Hon. A. EDWARD SUFFERN, County Judge, and Hon. Messrs. JOHN J. COLE and ELIAS V. HILL, Justices of the Sessions.

There are many circumstances that combine to render this case one of the most extraordinary and interesting in the annals of recent crime. The scene of the murder, at the village of Spring Valley, is but thirty miles from New-York, nearly in the centre of one of the finest suburban counties near the great Metropolis, but eight miles inland from the Hudson River, and in a community whose peacefulness had never before been so outrageously shocked. The immediate vicinity of the dreadful spot is so thickly settled that it seems impossible that a murdered body could be conveyed there from some other point along the highway and remain undiscovered a single day. The entire region, although somewhat retired, and less known than other suburban localities, is dotted with new and growing villages. The people aroused to a sense of the enormity of the foul deed, and the threatened insecurity of their future should the murderer fail to be detected and punished, have expended time and money in a liberal manner to secure the ends of justice. The County Supervisors offer a reward of $1,500, to be paid upon the conviction of the criminal, and private efforts have been made on an extensive scale in addition. Public opinion seems almost unanimous, and circumstances weigh heavily in its support—in the belief that ANTONIA MAURER alone committed the bloody deed.

Had not extraordinary endeavors been made in his behalf he would undoubtedly have suffered the extreme penalty of the law six months ago. He is extremely impoverished and without any friends in this country. Two French lawyers, employed it is said by the French Consul, have been in constant attendance during all three of the trials, and their expenses, while making efforts to secure this third trial by order of the Court of Appeals, have already exceeded $5,000.

While the chain of circumstantial evidence that bound him as the previous trials seemed strong, and its links appear forged anew at this time, the story of the tragedy is yet one of the darkest and deepest of mysteries. As was detailed in yesterday's letter, JOACHIM FEUERTER, the victim, was induced by MAURER to meet him at Spring Valley to receive a payment of loaned money. Both of these men left Brooklyn separately on the same day, with the avowed purpose of going to that place. There is no positive evidence to trace FEUERTER's steps after he had bid his friends in Brooklyn good-by. MAURER's career, however, has been thoroughly revealed almost until the hour of the murder. But the strange resemblance in personal appearance of the two men is so nearly exact as to create grave doubts as to whether the detectives may not have confounded the identity of the accused and the deceased anterior to the murder. Both were small men. Both had almost exactly the same defect in limb, and nearly the same gait in walking. A casual observer would not be able to identify either at a distance. FEUERTER's picture, obtained by the officers from Paris, is that of a small, graceful and neatly-attired young man. The face is the same as that on the severed head preserved in spirits in the detectives' office. MAURER's face is exceedingly repulsive. The features are blank, the cheek bones widely parted and prominent, the nose and chin small, the forehead protuberant, the eyes large, black and glaring, and the skull boldly shaped and greatly disproportioned to the figure. When first arrested he was a stout, muscular fellow, with unusual strength in his hands and arms, but his prison residence of over four years has reduced him to a mere skeleton. All these peculiarities, as he feebly walks in and out of the Court-room, present a spectacle at once pitiable and revolting.

The evidence thus far taken is mainly a repetition of that given at the previous trials. The medical testimony indicates that the five deadly wounds were inflicted by some blunt weapon. The oaken barrel stave found near the corpse is the only thing that is produced. It is a well-seasoned piece of wood, evidently part of an old whisky cask. The edges are broken off, but no discoloration of blood is upon it. Your correspondent and others, who examined the wounds at the first discovery of the body, think that some iron weapon must have been used. This, however, is entirely speculative.

When the stave, and the garments recovered from the pawnbrokers in New-York were produced, and the latter, as well as the pawn receipts signed by MAURER, were identified, the prisoner shook like an aspen leaf, and leaned forward with glazed and staring eyes as though seized with a terrible spell, then spasmodically seized his handkerchief, buried his face in it, and shook with emotion. Throughout the entire proceedings his nervous appearance attracted much attention. The only new and important testimony taken was that of Deputy Sheriff DE NOYELLES, who, as warden of the County Jail, has had daily supervision of MAURER since his incarceration.

MR. DE NOYELLES testified that since the previous trial and death sentence of MAURER, the latter had made two confessions to him. These were somewhat incoherent and abrupt, but voluntarily offered. One of these was that another man was concerned with him in the murder, and had shipped to a foreign country on the 13th of April, 1869.

Again he said that he did not kill FEUERTER. He suddenly attacked him from behind, striking him with a bludgeon upon the back of the head. FEUERTER, half stunned by the blow, fell upon one knee. MAURER faltered a moment, but then his victim recovered sufficiently to rise to his feet, upward with a pleading expression and exclaim: "Did you bring me up here to murder me?"

MAURER then felt bad, "but had to do one thing or the other, either kill him or suffer."

He said, also, that the other man helped kill him outside of the brewery; then they took the corpse in the cart, held the head in a tub of water and washed it, letting all the water run off in the creek.

MR. CORNELIUS HOFFMAN, counsel for the accused, protested against the admission of the confession, on the ground that it was false, and made under great excitement, with the ulterior means of hope. He also declared his intention to deny that the body of the murdered man was proven to be that of FEUERTER, or that the latter had been proved to be dead, and that the evidence collected by the detectives was false; that they had suppressed facts that they knew would clear MAURER of the crime; they were working for money only. This caused a great sensation in the Court, and the agitation of the prisoner was painful to look upon.

Judge GILBERT admitted the confession.

The trial is to be continued to-morrow.

A. ST. C.

TERRIBLE FIRE.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in Brooklyn.

An Entire Block Reduced to Ashes—Explosion of Two Large Boilers and Demolition of a Steam-Engine—Five Hundred Persons Thrown Out of Work.

About 9:10 o'clock last night, the extensive hat-factory of JAMES H. PERRINE, bounded by Bolivar, Raymond, Willoughby and Navy streets, Brooklyn, occupying the entire block, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given and promptly responded to by the Fire Department, but despite the greatest haste on their part, before they had got a single hose to bear upon the structure, the flames were seen leaping from the roof and shooting through the topmost windows. Had the establishment been stored with gunpowder it could hardly have ignited so completely in so short a time. Not more than ten minutes elapsed between the time when the first indication of the conflagration was discovered and the time when it was evident to all that the place was doomed. Not in any way discouraged, however, by this unpromising state of affairs, the firemen went to work with spirit, and poured water without stint upon the flames, the only effect of which, however, was to send the sparks flying in showers over the surrounding neighborhood.

About twenty minutes after the outbreak of the fire, the roof and wall fronting on Raymond-street, seven stories high, fell with a tremendous crash, and in a few seconds after the two large boilers burst with a noise like that of a cannonade, shaking the entire neighborhood. Luckily, however, the force of the explosion was expended among the piles of brick and stone that had fallen around the boilers when the roof and walls came to the ground. At this juncture the sparks were blown in such large bodies across the streets, that the tenements and places of business in the vicinity were placed in jeopardy, and the proprietors appreciating that fact, moved all they possessed out into the streets with astonishing celerity. That the precaution taken was not unnecessary soon became painfully evident when it was discovered that the fiery tongues had shot over the entire width of Raymond-street and set a large tobacco factory and waterproof establishment on fire in the similar work had also been going on on the Navy-street side among a raw of combustible shanties, the roofs and back of which were cleaned off in a remarkable small space of time. On the tobacco factory getting ignited, no little excitement was created among the rowdy element of the neighborhood, who seeing that there was every prospect between the fire and the Dill, delighted themselves with the prospect of seeing that place shortly reduced to ashes. All their hopes, however, were blighted, for the flames having thoroughly cleaned out the factory in which they started, were totally extinguished, as there was no more material for them to feed upon.

Mr. PERRINE, the owner of the factory, was visited by Fire Marshal KEADY immediately after the conflagration, and in answer to the usual questions stated that his loss on building and stock would not be less than $350,000, on which there is an insurance of $150,000 in about fifty different companies, the names of which he could not give. How the fire originated he could not tell; but believed it was the result of friction in a place known as the clutch-room, near to the engine-room.

The factory was built entirely of brick, and was looked upon as one of the best equipped in the country. There were about 500 persons employed in it, most of whom are poor people depending upon the work obtained here for a living. These are, of course, all thrown out of employment.

The damage to the cloth factory, owned by ROLLINS & Co., is estimated at $50,000, part of which is covered by insurance. The loss to the poor people in the tenements around cannot fall short of $50,000, so that it is safe to estimate the destruction wrought by the conflagration at half a million dollars.

THE UNITARIANS.

Quarterly Conference—Address of Dr. Bellows and Other Observations—Discussion on Methodism—Endowment of a New College.

The Quarterly Conference of the Unitarians of Eastern New-York was held at Unity Chapel, Harlem, yesterday. The morning prayer-meeting was conducted by Rev. Mr. BURR, of Yonkers. The business meeting at 10 o'clock was opened by an elaborate address by Dr. BELLOWS, on the position and work of Unitarians. They were, he said, trying to reconcile the old Gospel with the new life of the age, and to have a religion that would be free from superstition and thoroughly national, yet fervent and satisfying. Multitudes in all denominations were watching their doings with interest, prepared to copy what was good, and to take the whole scheme when its success was demonstrated. They were making a model, and not until it was perfected would it be adopted by others.

The reports from the churches showed a thriving state of things, and that far more was doing for philanthropic and charitable objects than for those of a sectarian character.

The conference was addressed by Rev. Messrs. FROTHINGHAM, PUTNAM and CAMP, after which Rev. J. R. HARRISON read an essay on the lessons of Methodism, commending its fervor, self-consecration, faith in the spirit of God, and work for man.

At the afternoon session a spirited discussion took place on the essay. Rev. Mr. FIELD, of Boston, spoke with great earnestness of the value of organization. Individualism had, he said, gone to seed. The true individual was mankind. A man who was speculating about his own personal salvation from something terrible hereafter, was only fit for the devil; the true salvation was to help others. He, for his part, was ready and willing to be damned if only other men could be saved by the sacrifice.

Rev. Mr. LOWE, of Boston, thought Methodism had showed how work was to be done, for it gave every man, woman and child something to do.

Rev. Mr. BURR did not believe in copying other people, but in standing on his own feet. All that was essential in Methodism belonged to Unitarianism also.

Dr. BELLOWS was profoundly dissatisfied with the state of things among Unitarians, and he wanted such a flood-tide of Methodism introduced here from England to lift his denomination out of the mud in which it was stuck. He wanted $100,000 for a new Theological School at Chicago.

Rev. Mr. CLARKE thought Methodism had four times as much to learn from Unitarians as Unitarians had from Methodists. Methodism was a revival of religion. Its success was a surprise. It was a perpetual prayer-meeting, but the shower that came after a long drouth could not be prolonged by artifice. Methodism had done most of its work and was now undergoing a process of transformation. Its future was a problem. He (Mr. CLARKE) would have a church that combined the fervor of the Methodist, the piety of the Quaker, with the intellectual breadth and freedom of the radical Unitarian.

It was resolved to begin to raise $100,000 to endow the Chicago Divinity school, and after singing the doxology the Conference adjourned.

Sentences by Judge Bedford.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, MARTIN YOUNG, aged fifteen years, was sent to the House of Refuge for breaking into the dry-goods store of GODFREY GATTSCHALK, at No. 506 West Fifty-first-street.

JOHN BRADY confessed to stealing $70 worth of clothing from SWARD BILEY, of No. 221 Seventh-avenue, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

WM. E. HUGHES, who induced RICHARD WOLF, an emigrant, to enter a faro-bank saloon and throw dice, and then swindled him out of $60, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

MARTIN DONAHUE, an ex-convict, was arraigned on a charge of having, in company with WILLIAM VAN RADER, stolen a quantity of cloth from MURPHY, GRANT & Co., of No. 12 Reade-street. Counsel was assigned the accused, but he said that he preferred to conduct his own trial. He was found guilty, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

WILLIAM YORK, assistant engineer at BARTLETT, BUSH & CO.'s store, was acquitted of a charge of stealing a quantity of silk from his employers, but was remanded to be tried on another indictment.

MERRITT J. MARTIN, a boy employed at the paper-stand of Mr. CONKLING at the Grand Central Hotel, was also acquitted on a charge of theft.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

An Old Story.

JAMES J. BUNCH and wife kept a millinery-store at Beavers Fall, Penn., being joint proprietors of an enticing stock of goods and two children. They also had a beautiful apprentice nineteen years old, named JOSEPHINE MARINER, who for the past two years has been a great addition to the attractions of the shop. On Saturday last she disappeared, and as Mr. BUNCH was also missing, Mrs. BUNCH concluded they had gone away together. Coming to this City she narrated her grief's to Inspector DILKS, and Detectives TILLY and TULLY were assigned to help her. Yesterday they found the truants at No. 146 Chrystie-street, but the effie Anstand was so alarmed at their sudden call that he leaped from the window, and has not since been seen. The girl was taken to Police Head-quarters, where she was delivered to her mother, and her late master took to her home.

The Third Avenue Railroad Palace-Car.

The new drawing-room palace-car of the Third-avenue Railroad was on exhibition yesterday afternoon in Printing-house-square. The car is of very unique design, being of oval shape, and considerably longer and higher than those in ordinary use. The interior is finished in hard wood, and very elegantly upholstered. In the front, which is entirely shut off from the driver, is a tank and fountain for ice-water. There are mirrors and reversing chairs for the accommodation of ladies, while numerous and every improvement for the comfort of passengers that human ingenuity could devise has been adopted. The car will be immediately placed on the road as an experiment, the extra fare of ten cents being entirely voluntarily on the part of the passenger; but should it be found that the public are not disposed to pay for this accommodation, it will be withdrawn.

Resignation of Fire Commissioner.

The first stated meeting of the Department of Public Instruction was held at 4 P. M. yesterday, President GUNTER in the chair.

A communication was received from Mr. JOHN W. SHERWOOD, a Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward, explaining a communication recently made to the Board, relative to a request of the Board to inspect the public school system of Europe. Mr. SHERWOOD names, in explanation, that this request, if granted, would entail no expense whatever on the Department.

The communication was referred to the Committee on By-laws. A requisition was made on the Chamberlain for $200, for the use of the Department.

The Board then adjourned to the 17th inst.

The *Independent* issues this week a stylish sheet, which presents a variety of contents, and a high standard of authorship which it would be difficult to find equaled by any similar journal. Names like those of the Vice-President of the United States, Drs. MCCOSH, SCUDDER and FISH, Senators WILSON and POMEROY, and HENRY BURNITT are sufficient warrant for a class of articles whose merit shall be equal to their originality, and whose statements will have a weight and authority corresponding to the enlarged experience and reputation of their authors.

The *Sunday Free Press*, a new seven-column, four-page paper, issued by the Free Press Association, aims to take the place of the evening paper, recently deceased, in waging war upon the thieves and scoundrels of Tammany. Being published at two cents per copy, and having some entertaining literary features, it promises to gain a wide circulation, particularly among the intelligent working men of the City.

Difference in the Cost of Diamonds.

Considering the precious stones simply as articles of merchandise, their value depends on their intrinsic beauty, and the general public has some difficulty in appreciating this point.

Two diamonds may be of precisely the same weight, but one is valued at $100 and the other at $500. When they are shown, and this difference of value stated, the person wishing to purchase may ask: "Why, sir, are you asking so much for a diamond a diamond?" Yes, but a diamond may have three capital faults, any one of which defects from its value. It may not be of good color; it may have flaws; or, owing to defective shape, be too thick or too thin, and not have the lustre which a better-formed stone, though lighter in weight, would possess. In the United States no stone is often asked by the purchaser: "Is this a stone a perfect one?" If the jeweler is conscientious, his reply should be, if the gem under examination is a good one, "A perfect stone, a diamond absolutely perfect, is almost impossible to find. This diamond you are looking at is fine in every respect. It is an even, pure white, with good fire-polish, and absence of flaws can make it, but it is not absolutely perfect. If it was so, I could readily sell it at three times the price I ask for it." Perhaps the New-York market is the most difficult one to suit. We are exceedingly hard to please in diamonds, and we do not tolerate anything but the finest of gems but those of the very finest quality and reject stones which might find ready purchasers on the Continent. To be proficient in diamonds, requires years of patient study, but, as all of us now and then, make outlays for these costly articles, we know of no measure of security, save in the probity of the merchants dealing in them. All these subtle points in the value of diamonds were fully explained to us by Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, 37 No. 22 John-street, (up-stairs,) and their extensive stock was put at our disposition, until, by dint of examination, we think we obtained a better knowledge of the subject than ever before. The minutest defects were shown to us without any reserve; at the same time our eyes were dazzled by a collection of gems, which placed before us in all their magnificence.—*Commercial.*

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs—Try it and sleep in peace.

Moral Reform Letters.

We have received a special dispatch from Havana to the effect that No. 9,444 has drawn $200,000, which we have sold. As it is in the hands of many different people, buying one and a fraction, we give this notice for their

The Sun-Herald Times, Cumberland, May 4, 1871.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING
IN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR SALE.
Apply at TIMES BUILDING.

TO LET—AT NO. 24 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF THE BUILDING, suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply to
A. H. JACKSON, No. 105 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE STORE NO. 18 BALTIMORE-ST., now occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Jones. Possession given May 1st. Apply to
THOMAS H. JACKSON & BRO., No. 24 Baltimore-st.

A SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS STORE TO LET
ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF BALTIMORE-ST., between Calvert and Light-sts. Apply to
JOHN S. BERRY & CO.,
No. 20 Baltimore-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 20 BALTIMORE-ST., lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Jones. Possession given May 1st. Apply to
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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
Java, Wednesday, May 3 | Malta, Thursday, May 4
Java, Wednesday, May 10 | Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Columbia, Saturday, May 20
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Tripoli, Thursday, May 25
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin $80 and $90, according to location.
Return Tickets, $145; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Children under 1 year, $5.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden each. Lying in North River.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, on Saturday, June 3, at 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, on Saturday, June 10, at 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Provost Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Cabin passengers, exclusively, are berthed in mid-ship rooms, the midship section, where the motion is felt the least, and are provided with every thing pertaining to comfort and convenience.
RATES—Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country, can have cabin steerage prepaid certificates, $60 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Through tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For passage or berths and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be issued here to intermediate rates by any of the trains of the Midland Railway.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Rondeau.....Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire.....Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surocque.....Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....Dabos.....Saturday, July 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets to return at reduced rates.
The steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the discomfort of English railways and the fatigue and exposure of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their first-class full-power screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
Saloon State Rooms, $100 and $120 gold.
Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Children under 1 year, $5.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden each. Lying in North River.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, on Saturday, June 3, at 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, on Saturday, June 10, at 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Provost Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Cabin passengers, exclusively, are berthed in mid-ship rooms, the midship section, where the motion is felt the least, and are provided with every thing pertaining to comfort and convenience.
RATES—Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country, can have cabin steerage prepaid certificates, $60 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Through tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For passage or berths and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be issued here to intermediate rates by any of the trains of the Midland Railway.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Rondeau.....Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire.....Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surocque.....Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....Dabos.....Saturday, July 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets to return at reduced rates.
The steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the discomfort of English railways and the fatigue and exposure of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their first-class full-power screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
Saloon State Rooms, $100 and $120 gold.
Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Children under 1 year, $5.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. BAILEY, THURSDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCOBB, SATURDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 56 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. H. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 26 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 8 Dunne-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depositary for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, S. Turner. } BANKERS { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau-st. CORNER OF CEDAR-st.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Railroad and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

Grant & Company,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 33 Wall-st.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 3 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,
Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 66 Wall-st., Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 8 N. Water-st., Chicago, or to F. R. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1852.
The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on THURSDAY, May 11, and the said Bonds filled described.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1871.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

3 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 87½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 63 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE HOUSE OF
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on Call Scrip, Drafts, Coupons and Evidences.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
A. L. PERTGRARD, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 27, 1871.
THE STOCK TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed at the close of Business on Saturday, the 6th day of May next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, to be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next.
R. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Officers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the Board room, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, at the office of Messrs. Miller, Stevenson & Peckham, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
NELSON BUNTYON, President.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
3 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.
STATE, COUNTY, CITY OR TOWN.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
ILLINOIS BOND AND MORTGAGES.
All a very select and absolutely safe investment for trust funds or for permanent investment. INTEREST and PRINCIPAL PAID IN NEW-YORK.
For sale, and every description given by
A. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of directors, and such other business as may then properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 8th inst., and reopened on Wednesday, the 14th day of June proximo.
J. F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 13 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March , 1871.
CHICAGO AND ALTON SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that the following Bonds, designated by lot 38 Bonds, numbered as follows: 227, 256, 749, 39, 77, 665, 546, 222, 322, 430, 504, 404, 625, 87, 24, 203, 552, 662, 261, 312, 414, 168, 473, 674, 693, 294, of $1,000 each are called for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, upon presentation.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders. The annual election for thirteen directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock of that day. The transfer-books will close on Monday, the 1st of May, and reopen the 18th of May.
GEO. P. FITCH,
Secretary of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE Seven per Cent. Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NORWICH, April 22, 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 25, 1871.
THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York city.
CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of all taxes, on and after the first day of May next. The transfer-book will be closed from date to May 1.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GA., COUPONS, due May 1, 1871, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD (of Kentucky) FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS.
This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky. Seventy-five miles are already in successful operation, and it is expected that the line will be opened to Greenville, ninety-three miles, in July next. The western end of the line is also being pushed vigorously to completion. The Company have bona fide stock subscriptions amounting to $1,000,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000. The bonds are deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, and the proceeds of their sale are paid to the railroad company only in the ratio of construction. The coupons are payable on the first days of MARCH and SEPTEMBER, at the BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK. We offer the bonds at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, and recommend them with confidence to investors as a thoroughly safe security.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co., No. 41 Broad-st.
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 25 Broad-st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST.,
transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:
JOSEPH GAILLARD, TRACY R. RUSSELL,
WESLEY WRIGHT, C. L. VAN ZANDT,
J. DORSEY RAID, WM. M. SMILLIE,
ALBERT G. GOODALL, GEO. H. STAYNER.
THEO. H. FREELAND.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:
JOSEPH GAILLARD, President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT and ALBERT G. GOODALL, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary, and
WESLEY WRIGHT, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 31 inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed from and after the 15th inst., and until the 1st day of June proximo.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 15th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

THE MASON & KNAPP ENGRAVING, MANUFACTURING AND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held on MONDAY, May 15, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the American Metallurgical Company will be held at the office, No. 37 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.
E. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property, in sums of $3,000 to $8,000. Apply to WM. A. CROOKES, No. 7 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 44 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE CLEVELAND AND Pittsburg Railroad Company have declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at this office, on the 15th of May prox., free of Government tax.
The transfer-books will close on Monday, the 1st of May, and reopen the 16th of May.
GEO. F. FITCH,
Secretary of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE Seven per Cent. Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, due May 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NORWICH, April 22, 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.
CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 25, 1871.
THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York city.
CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of all taxes, on and after the first day of May next. The transfer-book will be closed from date to May 1.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

CITY OF BRUNSWICK, GA., COUPONS, due May 1, 1871, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 166 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $10 and upward.
All deposits payable On DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. GUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Lafayette.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$3,916,567 65

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARX HECHT and SAMUEL ROSENSTEEL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Marx Hecht and Samuel Rosensteel, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors. And that the payment of any debts due, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.—as Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FRANK and SIGMUND WARSHING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on the 16th of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of, and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, pursuant to an order made by said Register for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1871.
CHARLES R. HYDE,
No. 32 Spruce-st., New-York, Assignee, &c.
BARLOW, HYATT & OLNEY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SEITZ and FRANK A. SEITZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby give notice that on the 17th day of May, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, they will sell at public auction, at his office, No. 128 Front-street, New-York City, the following choses in action of the estate of the above bankrupts, to wit: Two promissory notes made by D. Nuss, in the aggregate amounting to thirty-two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and four promissory notes made by C. Sykes, amounting to two hundred and thirty dollars and sixty cents.—Dated May 2, 1871.
A. L. HOLT, Assignee, No. 128 Front-street.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and others, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in the proceeding on the 24th day of April, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 9th day of May, 1871, at 12 M., at the auction-rooms of Burdett & Dennis, No. 113 Pearl-st., sell the personal property of the bankrupts above named, consisting of fur caps, collars and gloves, cloth in the piece, cloth caps, &c., the same being more or less damaged.—Dated April 29, 1871.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSION TO SCOTLAND, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1; round trip, $170 currency. Applications received until May 4. AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—THEODORE E. BALDWIN & CO., No. 24 Broadway, corner Prince-st., Present the convenience to the customers of carrying their work in process of construction, from the fact that their factory is under the same roof
CARRIAGES OF EVERY STYLE and NOVELTY, and of the most artistic execution, from materials of the highest excellence, are ready for inspection, and for prices which will command the attention of purchasers.

TO GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES TO DISPOSE OF.—We offer our services to gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses, carriages and harness. We do not buy horses in advance for our own account, and only sell on commission. We refer to Gen. W. Cassidy, 320 Fifth-av.; President Union Bank, Jersey City, and to Messrs. N. Cutler & Co., Broadway, Grove, Yard and Stables, Hoboken ferry-boat, Jersey City. HORSES, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
No. 161 West Washington Market.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE Horses, seven and eight years old, sixteen hands high, well broke, good action, sound and kind in every respect; will be sold low, the owner going to Europe. Can be seen at Wilson's stable, No. 10 East 126th-st., near 5th-av.

LARGE SALES EVERY DAY, AND Constantly receiving all styles new and second-hand carriages and harness, of all grades. Clearing at Carriage Manufacturers' Union Repository, No. 638 Broadway.

SLIGHTLY SOILED CARRIAGES. Several second-hand, at 50 per cent. below cost of new carriages; 1,000 sets harness all grades; two fine horses. At Carriage Manufacturers' Union Repository, No. 638 Broadway.

DAILY RECEIVING CARRIAGES Of all descriptions, from the finest to the plainest; all styles; you will find it to their advantage to call and examine the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—An unusual opportunity.—A family leaving town will rent their parlor floor, handsomely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board; hot and cold water on the floor; or will rent a single room; rooms will cancel their bill by Saturday; rent reasonable. No. 19 West 18th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NO. 28 WEST 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife can find location, house, furniture, table and price of board all that can be desired; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms, second floor, bath, &c., on floor; private table preferred; or single room, or part of; moderate terms. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st. References.

EIGHTY-FIFTH-ST., 4TH-AV.—A large front and bedroom adjoining to let, to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, partially furnished if required; good references required and given. Apply at No. 104 East 85th-st., 4th-av.

TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURnished rooms to let, with or without board; also, parlor, unfurnished, account carpets; furnished if required; also, small reception-room for office. Inqu

THE PUTNAM MURDER.

Arraignment of Foster in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

His Counsel to Interpose a Special Plea—Objections to the Jurisdiction of the Court—Prospect of Delay—The Prisoner Remanded.

The announcement that WILLIAM FOSTER, indicted for the murder of Mr. AVERY D. PUTNAM on a Broadway car, would be arraigned yesterday, to plead to the indictment, drew to the Court of Oyer and Terminer a large concourse of eager auditors. Soon after Judge CARDOZO had taken his seat on the Bench, some twelve or thirteen prisoners were brought in, including FOSTER. Immediately the gaze of all was turned toward the prisoners, and a whisper of inquiry passed from one to another as to which was the man charged with a crime which has excited the horror and reprobation of every law-abiding member of the community, and invoked a universal demand for the prompt and unhesitating enforcement of the penalties which the law entails upon the crime. The names of the other prisoners having been called, and their pleas received and recorded, District-Attorney GARVIN arose and moved that WILLIAM FOSTER be arraigned to plead to an indictment for murder. The prisoner being patroned, advanced and took his place by the side of his counsel, Ex-Judge STUART. The personal appearance of the prisoner is already familiar to the readers of the TIMES, and on this point it will suffice to say that, while he has not the head and features of a tiger or gorilla, certainly there is visible no trace of the existence of any refined sensibility in his nature.

In reply to the usual question as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence, his counsel replied that he proposed to submit to the Court a special plea in the prisoner's behalf, and, as owing to the suddenness of his arraignment, there had not been time to fully prepare the plea, he would ask for an adjournment for a few days for that purpose.

Judge CARDOZO said it seemed to him it would be most proper to enter the ordinary plea of "not guilty," and if subsequently, before trial, counsel saw fit to withdraw that plea and enter one of special character, he could do so.

Judge STUART said he would prefer to file his special plea first, and if the Court would overrule that by the Court then to interpose a second plea. If the Court would not grant a delay, he (counsel) was willing to file such a plea as he had prepared, with the understanding that he should have permission to amend it subsequently, if he saw fit, before its being pressed upon by the Court.

District-Attorney GARVIN suggested that perhaps the Court might allow the formal arraignment of the prisoner to stand over until to-day, and that in the course of the day (yesterday) counsel for the prisoner could send to the District-Attorney's office a copy of his special plea, which could be acted upon by the Court at the formal arraignment that was announced to be by the Court, and the prisoner was remanded. The further business of the Court having been disposed of, the other prisoners were conducted out of Court, while FOSTER remained, and was removed to an obscure corner of himself. The crowd, however, was not to be balked, and as he had not passed out, still remained and crowded up against the railing of the Bar, each one anxious to get a look at the accused. Finally the doors were shut and the crowd retained in Court, while the prisoner was removed to the Tombs accompanied by several officers, and followed by a large crowd that had collected on the Court-room. It is understood that the special plea in behalf of the prisoner, an outline of which was submitted to the District-Attorney late yesterday afternoon, is to be made to the jurisdiction of the Court and organization of the Grand Jury. The reorganization of the Supreme Court, by the new Constitution, having declared certain Judges to General Term, and Judge CARDOZO having been nominated as one of such Judges, it is deemed that he is incompetent to hold the Oyer and Terminer, appeals from which must come before him for review at General Term. This question has been mooted elsewhere in the State, but no governing decision has been rendered in reference to it hitherto.

THE BAR-IRON INTEREST.

The Meeting of the Iron Kings at the Astor House on Tuesday—Probable Arrangement of a Uniform Price-List for "Extras"—A Stir Among the English Exporters.

An adjourned meeting of the bar-iron manufacturers of the Atlantic States will be held at the Astor House, on Tuesday, the 9th of May, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of establishing throughout the Atlantic States a uniform advance for "extra" sizes upon the local mill-price for bar-iron. The Secretary in his circular to the manufacturers urges the necessity for some organization or unity of action, which will harmonize the varied interests involved, and insure to the American producer his just rights. He further states that, as there are different branches of the iron interest—some with extended and others with limited capacity—it is one most desirable that the interests of all should be justly considered and protected. At an adjourned meeting held on the 18th inst., at the Astor House, the following resolutions, which were passed, will more clearly illustrate the direct object of the organization:

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns it adjourn to reassemble at the Astor House, New-York, on Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to finally dispose of the price list for extra sizes of iron above the base, and to perfect a permanent organization of the Atlantic states Rolling Mills.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to classify and report a schedule of extra prices for bend, hoop, oval, half-round and flat iron, and to submit the same to the next meeting.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee: John L. Aris, of Troy; Nathan Rowland, of Philadelphia; Thos. Elmes, of Birmingham, Conn.; Leander N. Lovell, of Wall River; Thos. Gogin, of Boston, and John Mitchell, of Norwich.

The action of the Atlantic States iron manufacturers it is understood, is not approved by the large factors west of the mountain ranges, and has also created no little stir among the importers of the manufactured article from England and Sweden.

Meeting of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company's Policy-Holders.

A meeting of the policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company was held last evening at No. 27 Bowery, which was attended by a large number of Germans. Mr. KLEIN presided, and the Secretary, Mr. GREENBAUM, made a statement of the object of the meeting. Dr. FRANKLIN, from the Committee on Investigation, stated that the reply of the President of the Company does not in reality touch the grounds of complaints; it is simply a denial of any responsibility on the part of the Company for the acts of the agents of the company. He did not think that any of these agents were ever regarded in any other light than as officers of the Company. In the case of a lady who applied at the office to pay the premium on a policy, the money was received, but no receipt was given, because the lady was assured the agent had the receipt, and was duly authorized to collect the premiums. Mr. LYMAN, the President, scouts the idea that dividends can be paid upon policies when notes are given in part payment. He also says that policy-holders cannot complain of the cancellation of their contracts, when they, the policy-holders, have failed to pay the premiums as they became due. The reply of the President has long been delayed, and now it is found that it is not in accordance with the truth. It appears that the policy-holders have no redress from the Company, and the only recourse they have is through the Courts.

Mr. LYMAN, the brother of the President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, stated that the policy of the Company had been that it was better to let the policies die than to let the insured die. The two parties who run this machine are the President and Mr. STANTON, who are the principal stockholders. The former has been in the habit of looking out for such men as were likely to die, and then getting out special policies for his benefit. An examination will, he said, show that of all the canceled policies, nine out of ten have been killed off by fraud and not by death.

Mr. QUACKENBUSH suggested that the best way to remedy these evils was to appoint a committee to have a personal interview with the officers, and, failing to obtain redress, then go to Albany to the Superintendent of Insurance, and from him demand a thorough investigation. He stated that GEORGE G. BARNARD, JOHN ANDERSON and ERASTUS LYMAN are the chief stockholders of the Company, and that fact accounted for the manner in which its affairs were conducted.

Mr. GREENBAUM stated that Superintendent MILLER was now at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and could be consulted by the Committee immediately. Mr. EWING made a few remarks in German, denouncing the course of the Company toward its policy-holders, and advocated an appeal to Superintendent MILLER for redress. A Committee was appointed to visit the President of the Company once more, and if no redress can be obtained, then they may appeal to Superintendent MILLER. The Committee consists of Messrs. QUACKENBUSH, FRANKLIN, EWING and GREENBAUM. The number of policies cancelled was stated to be about 150. Mr. EGGLESTON, editor of the New-York *Underwriter*, said that Mr. MILLER had no power to apply a remedy, and has been five months examining into the affairs of the Company, and has not yet made a report. The last report of the Company for 1870 shows as assets $7,325,292 10, of which only $1,500,000 are in actual cash. The reinsurance fund is $5,420,771 82, while the liabilities are $5,708,-099 61. The stock of the Company is held by a few men, who were in the bankrupt Knickerbocker Bank, and who bought it for sixty cents on the dollar. The only way to bring this matter to an issue is to appeal to the Supreme Court and demand justice. At the close of 1869 there were 29,078 policies in force, representing $56,000,000. Last year there were 978 policies retired, and 2,451 were lapsed. He hoped the Committee would bring the matter before the Supreme Court without delay. The meeting then adjourned.

ANOTHER NEW YACHT.

An Additional Gem to the Brooklyn Yacht Club—Summer Home of a Metropolitan Banker—Full Description of the Little Vessel.

A new schooner yacht of about 200 tons, old measurement, of a very handsome and graceful model, is on the stocks in the ship-yard of Mr. DAVID CARLL, at City Island. She is being built for an eminent banker of this City, who is a member of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and will be constructed more with reference to comfort and safety in cruising, superior sea-going qualities, commodious accommodations and substantial worth and beauty, than as a mere light-weather and smooth-water racing machine. In a word, she is intended as the ocean home of her owner and his family during the heated days of July and August, who prefer "a life on the ocean wave" in a trim little yacht to the questionable pleasures of a crowded fashionable watering-place. Her frame is of carefully-selected live-oak, white-oak, hackmatack, white chestnut and red cedar, and is very strongly put together, with all the best appliances for securing strength, durability and freedom from rot. She will be a cabin-trunk yacht with centre-board.

The cabin, state-rooms and saloon will be tastefully and elegantly, though modestly, furnished, more with an eye to comfort than display. As you descend from the cock-pit there are to be seen two quarter-rooms designed for the sons of the owner. The saloon is to be 19 feet long and 13 feet wide. The former has one, and the starboard side thereof will be a suite of three elegant state-rooms of fair proportions. All of these rooms will communicate by sliding-doors, and by means of a shifting bulk-head can be thrown into one, or used separately at the occupant's option. On the port side of the saloon will be the pantry with conveniently-arranged closets for china and plate. The pantry will be five feet long. On the same side are also three state-rooms for guests, averaging six feet six inches in length. The guests' state-room is also communicate in a similar manner as those on the starboard side. The new yacht will be fitted up in the most approved style, with kitchen, bath-rooms, closets, &c. Amidships will be located the sailing master's rooms, gotten up with every regard to neatness and comfort, as will be also the quarters of the men in the forecastle.

The following are the dimensions of the vessel: Length on water-line, 108 feet 6 inches; length on deck, 115 feet; length over all, 117 feet; depth, 9 feet; draft of water, 8 feet 6 inches. Her frame, as above stated, is constructed of live-oak, white-oak, hackmatack and white chestnut, with white-oak keel and kelson. Her spars have already been selected, and are said to be very fine and shapely sticks. Their dimensions are as follows: Mainmast, 85 feet 6 inches—21½ partners; masthead, 9 feet; foremast, 85 feet 1 inches—22½ partners; mastheads, 9 feet; bowsprit, 36 feet outboard and 12 feet inboard; main-boom, 72 feet 12½ inches in the sling; main-gaff, 45 inches; fore-boom, 56 feet; fore-gaff, 40 feet 8 inches; flying-jibboom, 18½ feet outboard; topmast, 45 feet; and topsail-sprits, 60 feet.

Though this handsome yacht has not been built with a view of competing this Summer with any of the crack yachts of the New-York and Brooklyn clubs, but simply as a pleasure boat, still it is probable that the well-known skill and genius of her builder will secure for her, in combination with the other qualities referred to, a more than ordinary capacity for speed. The famous yachts *Vesta* and *Magic*, have both been in the hands of Mr. CARLL. The first was built by him, and the latter remodeled just before her great victory in the race for the Queen's Cup.

The owner of the new yacht has not yet determined upon a name for her, neither has the amount of canvas she will spread been definitely decided upon.

Changes in Mails or Lading by Ocean Steam-Ship Companies.

During last month a convention of steamship owners whose lines communicate between this City and Liverpool, was held, at which it was determined to make a uniform change in the phraseology of all bills of lading for the shipment of goods. The revised bills were directed to take effect on the 1st inst., and the first intimation shippers had was the presentation of the new blanks for their signature. Yesterday some parties who had intended to ship goods by one of the vessels of the Cunard line, the *Scotia*, declined to do so on learning the character of the new bill of lading. Shippers of merchandise have also demurred to the new order, but have no relief, unless they send their goods by the freemen or Hamburg lines. The latter have conformed to the new regulation, and do not intend to. The lines combining in this change are the Inman, the Williams & Guion, the White Star, the Cunard, the National and the Anchor.

By the new bill of lading if the shipper con tracts with a steamship to carry a quantity of grain, and the ship-owner finds it more profitable to carry tobacco or any other merchandise, the grain is left behind and the shipper has no redress. If specie is shipped and the kegs become broken during the voyage and loss is entailed thereby, the shipper alone is responsible. If an importer fails to enter his goods at the Custom-house within twenty-four hours after the ship is reported the ship-owner has right to pay duty and warehouse the goods at the expense and risk of the consignees. There are many other objectionable features about the new bill of lading against which shippers demur. It is probable, however, that should the ship-owners be sued for non-delivery of cargo, the Courts would overrule the contract and annul it entirely; and this is the opinion not only of shippers, but of some of the parties who represent the lines.

The Anniversaries.

The programme of the May anniversaries, so far as announced, is as follows:

New-England Labor Reform League, May 3, 8 and 8, at Cooper Institute, and May 7 at Tammany Hall.

Seamen's Friend Society, May 3, 7½ P. M., at Association Hall.

American and Foreign Christian Union, May 3, at 7½ P. M., at Association Hall.

Howard Mission, May 3, at the Academy of Music.

Sunday-school Union, May 3, Drs. ADAMS, DEEMY and O. EDWARDS, at Association Hall.

Reform League, May 3, 10 A. M., at Steinway Hall.

National Temperance Publication Society, May 10, 7½ P. M., at Association Hall.

National Peace Convention, May 10, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

American Woman's Suffrage Convention, May 10, at Steinway Hall.

National Woman's Suffrage Convention or "Common-Politics Party," 10 A. M., May 11 and 12, at Apollo Hall.

American Bible Society, May 11, 10 A. M., Association Hall.

American Congregational Union, May 11, 7½ P. M., Brooklyn Academy of Music.

American Tract Society, May 11, 7½ P. M., at Association Hall.

New-York Sunday-school Union, May 12, 7½ P. M., Reformed Church on Fifth-avenue.

Society of Friends, May 27, Friends' Meetings in the different meeting-houses. Public meetings on the subsequent Sunday and Wednesday. Intervening and concluding meetings at the Rutherford-place Meeting-house.

At the National Temperance Anniversary, addresses will be delivered by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and others.

The Sixteenth at the anniversary of the American Bible Society will be made by Rev. Dr. G. W. Heacock, of Buffalo, Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, of New-York, Rev. Dr. Kingston Goddard, of Staten Island, Rev. Dr. J. C. Fisher, of Bath, Me., and Gen. Theodore Runyon, of Newark. The annual meeting for business will be held at the Bible-house at 9 A. M.

Opening of a Popular Pleasure Resort.

The fourth season of SIXT LUDWIG KAPFF & SON'S management of Lion Park, the popular pleasure resort situated at One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and the opening of the place for the Summer months, were celebrated, yesterday, by a fine concert in the afternoon and an enjoyable dance in the evening, both of which were attended by a fine company of ladies and gentlemen. Last year the Park was very extensively used for Summer night festivals, military, church and private picnic parties, and target excursions. In addition to a charming location it possesses a commodious hotel, one wing of which is fitted up as a large belvedere, which presents a fine view of the Central Park and surrounding neighborhood. On warm evenings the belvedere forms a delightful place for dancing. Several new features have been added to the Park this season by the Messrs. KAPFF, the genial proprietors. Among the organizations which purpose having festivals at the Park this year are the Liederkranz Society, Brannan Society, Union Meanerchor, Christopher-street Church, Sunday-school, &c.

Base-Ball—Rockford vs. Stagg.

The practice match with the young Stagg, yesterday, on the Union grounds, resulted, of course, in another easy victory for the professionals of the Rockfords. SHELLY and JAMES SNIDER were absent, JOSH. SNIDER and W. ALLISON taking their places. The score was as follows:

Stagg	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3
Rockford	2	6	2	4	1	7	4	2	3—33

The Rockford and Mutual Clubs have resolved to demand the whole of the receipts from visiting clubs, and to give the whole receipts when they visit.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On the recommendation of the District-Attorney and many reputable citizens of New-York, including all the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Governor has pardoned CONRAD LAMBLY, a young man of excellent character, who, by a mere blunder was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, on a charge of attempting to pick pockets in the crowd that assembled in Cantham-square, April 10, to look at the German peace procession.

Coroner YOUNG, yesterday, took the antemortem of JAMES CLARK, aged twenty-four, of No. 5 Stone-street, who is lying in Centre-street Hospital in a critical condition from the effects of a shot-wound in the leg, received on April 16, while walking through Jay-street with JAMES GARVIN. A revolver dropped from GARVIN'S hand at the time, and striking on the pavement exploded, the bullet entering CLARK'S leg. The injured man said the affair was purely accidental, and he ascribed no blame to GARVIN. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., organized Tuesday evening, to Brother SAM. G. SWAINEY an elaborate set of resolutions, expressive of the esteem in which that brother is held by all who have the good fortune of being united with him in the craft. Brother SWAINEY has long served with devotedness for the interests of New-York Lodge, and, after with great distinction many offices of high honor, and he has merited this token of acknowledgment.

The Board of Apportionment provided for by the last Legislature to make up a tax levy for the City and County met, yesterday, in private session, in the Controller's office. Beyond the receipts of statements of the various departments of the amounts required by them during the present year, no business was transacted. According to the law, the levy has to be made up within twenty days from the 1st inst.

It is proposed by prominent Methodists to erect a monument to Bishop KINGSLEY at Beirut. OLIVER HOYT, Esq., No. 72 Gold-street, has accepted the appointment as treasurer, and A. S. BARNES, 51 and 53 Park Row, Cor. Centre-street, will act as Assistant Treasurer, to whom all subscriptions may be forwarded. Money sent to CARLTON & LANAHAN will reach the Treasurer.

Coroner YOUNG, yesterday, commenced an investigation in the case of JOHN H. ROHAN, whose was killed by the explosion of a heater at the Columbian Rubber Company's works, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, on Friday evening last. As those who were present at the time of the explosion were still unable from the effects of their injuries to attend, the inquest was adjourned until Saturday next.

Preparations for a supplementary peace celebration, which is to come off on the 6th of June at Bellevue Garden, are being made by the following lodges: Grand Lodge O. S. V. Malta, Grand Lodge O. R. V. Malta, Central Verein No. 1, Central Verein No. 2, Benevolent Society of Free Men, and the Bloomingdale Benevolent Society.

The Police did not learn until last evening that on Tuesday night an affray occurred in Hudson-street, near Vandam, in which WILLIAM DILLON, of No. 9 Hoboken-street, was stabbed in the back with a pocket-knife, by PATRICK WALSH, receiving a severe, but not dangerous wound. The assailant has not been arrested.

Consul KUHNE, the Treasurer of the German Ladies' Bazaar in aid of the German relief fund, has rendered a final account of the affair, showing that, since last account, $200 49 were received, making a total of $63,478 25. The expenses were $7,583 25, leaving $74,814, being the net proceeds of the affair.

The supply of double-eagles at the Sub-Treasury has fallen so low that all applications for this class of coin are refused. Those who export gold must therefore send out the smaller coin, and thereby incur additional expense, which amounts to a considerable sum where large quantities are shipped.

MICHAEL NOLAN, driver of car No. 50 of the Madison-avenue line, was robbed while riding on his car by a man, who called himself, but whom they have not arrested. The amount taken was only $40, but it was all he had; the saving of months. He has a large family to support.

Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of E. E. HARRINGTON, the stranger who hired a room at the Stevens House, and deliberately committed suicide on Monday night, by inhaling chloroform. The jury rendered a verdict of suicide, and the remains were removed to the Morgue.

On the steamer *Hollandia* the following German actresses took their departure from this City: Mme. Marie Seebach, with her son Oscar; Miss Toni Biesinger, and Miss Bardenhauer. Mr. Dombrowski, a leading actor of the Stadt Theatre, took his departure on the same steamer.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the College of the City of New-York was held yesterday. Mr. WOOD spoke of the necessity of reducing the members of the Executive Committee to five, and calling monthly meetings, and offered a resolution to that effect, which was adopted.

At a regular meeting of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, held on Tuesday, Hon. HENRY B. CRUGER was re-elected President, and Hon. HENRY HILTON Vice-President and Treasurer. All the subordinate officers of the Department were also re-elected.

JAMES C. JONES, a merchant of Richmond, Va., has been arrested in this City upon a requisition of Gov. WALKER. It is stated that JONES has been concerned in the forgeries alleged to have been committed by Rev. Mr. CRENSHOR. The prisoner has been taken to Richmond.

JOSEPH HUD, who was in custody on a charge of perjury, in connection with the illicit distillation of spirits, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner DAVENPORT, the evidence being insufficient to sustain a conviction.

H. C. JUSTICE was brought before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, charged with complicity with AUGUSTUS C. RADCLIFF in smuggling upward of $30,000 worth of diamonds into this City. The examination is not yet concluded.

The last drill of the season of the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will take place at the Armory, on the fourteenth-street, Friday evening next. The regiment will appear in full dress uniform. After the drill a promenade concert will take place.

A correspondent complains that last Saturday evening, on a Third-avenue Railroad car, on tendering the conductor a small bill, (having no change,) he was saluted by a volley of oaths by the latter.

The receipts for Customs at this port during April are $12,670,268 22, of which $12,538,000 06 were for duties on imports, $4,429 40 for hospital money, and $131,389 56 for sundries.

All was quiet among the striking quarrymen yesterday. The quarries were deserted and the strikers were scattered. No trouble is expected by the Police.

Next Friday, at noon, the surviving officers of Mr. WHITE'S Corps will have their annual reunion at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. STEPHEN S. SMITH and his wife, residents of Lee-avenue, were brought before Justice DELMAR, yesterday morning, charged with stealing $400 worth of furniture from the house No. 28 Second-place. The charge was made by the landlord. On examination, however, it appeared that the accused had purchased the goods from their former owner, and were engaged in removing them, when the plaintiff, refusing to hear any explanation, had the arrest made. The Justice promptly dismissed the complaint.

Considerable consternation was created in the Health Office, yesterday, by the action of a resident of the Eighth Ward, named NATHAN JUDSON, who, finding himself covered with smallpox, and deeming the hospital a good place to be under those circumstances, walked into the presence of the Health Inspectors and asked to be taken care of. He was promptly removed.

Judge GILBERT issued an order in the Supreme Court, yesterday, dissolving the temporary injunction granted several weeks ago in the Fulton-avenue assessment cases. The counsel for the contesting Gen. TRACEY, gave notice of an appeal from the decision to the General Term.

AUGUST HEMPE, rectifier, on Sixteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was arrested yesterday for swindling the Government out of the special tax. Commissioner WINSLOW held the accused to answer in $5,000 bail.

The Water Board have decided to repave Court-street, from Joralemon-street to Atlantic-avenue, with the Guides pavement, at a cost of $6 75 per square yard.

NEW-JERSEY.

Active measures are in progress for organizing a New-Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, based upon the principles of the parent Society over which Mr. BERGH presides in New-York. The passing of the laws against cruelty to animals at the last session of the New-Jersey Legislature has given the friends of humanity full scope for exercising their philanthropic ideas, and many influential residents in Jersey City and Newark are engaged in the good work.

The cases of several of the Camden rioters have been disposed of in the United States District Court at Trenton. JAMES S. HOWE retracted his plea of not guilty on two indictments, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs. JOHN BYERS pleaded guilty, and was fined $200 and costs. MICHAEL KELLY entered a similar plea, and was fined $250 and costs. In the case of JOHNSON, SMITH, COOLEY, and DAVIS and EDWARD MARTIN renewed their bond for their appearance at Court on the third Tuesday in June.

The old United States Arsenal on Jersey City Heights was sold, yesterday, by auction for $71,000. The purchaser is JOHN HALLIARD, President of the State Insurance Company. Some have it that it has been purchased for A. E. CORNING, but the private surmise is that it will revert to Bishop BAYLEY, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese. The purchaser is a prominent member of the church.

At the Dover election on Monday A. G. P. LEGUR, Republican, was elected Mayor and EPHRAIM LINDSLEY Alderman. The Democrats elected two out of three Councilmen. In the evening of the election, ALPHEUS BERGEN, a candidate for Alderman, was arrested on a charge of bribery. Two persons charged him with having paid them for their votes. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

The Essex County Grand Jury yesterday brought in a presentment against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The presentment recites at length the grievances of commuters in not being allowed to stop over at way-stations upon their tickets, and other annoyances to which they claim to be subjected.

Mr. RAUSCHER, whose hotel was maliciously burned at Union Hill a few nights ago, applied to an insurance company for the amount of his policy, when instead of receiving the money, the company had him arrested on a charge of arson. The case has not yet been decided.

The Common Council of Elizabeth have appointed the following city officers: Receiver of Taxes, J. V. W. JEWELL; City Surveyor, PATRICK CLARKE; City Engineer, HENRY STONE; Overseer of the Poor, EPHRAIM CRANE; School Commissioner, THOMAS ARCHER.

The Committee of Safety of Madison have offered $500 reward for the capture of the incendiaries who, on Monday night, fired the Albright House. This makes a total of $1,200 now offered for the arrest of incendiaries in this town.

CHAS. A. AIKEN, D. D., LL. D., formerly Professor of Latin at Princeton, has accepted the newly-created chair of Christian Ethics and Apologetics in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Yesterday the citizens of Paterson held a special election on the question of purchasing the Water-works and the Passaic Falls property adjoining. The result is not yet announced.

Mr. JAMES WILSON, a prominent lawyer of Trenton, has been appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Judicial District of New-Jersey.

An attempt is being made to break up the Sunday liquor business in Orange. Justice Dunn has brought suits against a number of dealers charged with violating the law.

The Republicans of Morristown, on Tuesday night, nominated HENRY MILLER for Recorder and WM. L. KING for Alderman.

A bill of indictment was yesterday found, by the Ocean County Grand Jury, against Dr. CUTTER, charged with abortion.

Ninety-seven cases of small-pox occurred in Newark during April. Of these, nine proved fatal.

The improvements about to be made upon the water-works at Belleville will cost $20,000.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—By direction of the President, Lieut.-Col. George Crook is assigned to duty according to his commission as Brevet Major-General, and will proceed to the limits of the Department of Arizona, and relieve Col. Geo. Stoneman, Twenty-first Infantry, in command of the Department, who will report for duty without delay to his proper station.

Lieut.-Commander Wales reporting is ordered to the receiving-ship *Potomac*; Lieuts. Asa Walker, William T. Burwell, John C. Rich, S. F. Clarkson and S. W. Very; Masters James W. Grimes, Robert D. Tyson and Wm. Wheeler, to the Naval Academy; Master E. C. Dorsey, and Assistant Paymaster H. H. Clark, to surgeon service at Newport, R. I.; Surgeon William Johnson, to duty as member of the Examining Board at Washington; Lieut.-Commander Edwin White, from the Potomac and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. A. M. Barber, from the steamer Monadnock to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.; Lieuts. Edward T. Nichols, from the Monadnock and T. M. Etting, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.; Master W. D. Nicholson, from special duty at New-York, and ordered to torpedo duty; Master C. H. Arnold, from the Vermont, and ordered to duty with Rear-Admiral Stringham; Assistant Paymaster John Brisse, from the Boston Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer Montgomery Pletcher, from the Maryland Navy-yard, and ordered as Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Fleet; Surgeon Clymer, from duty as a member of the Examining Board, and granted six months' leave.

[Advertisement.]

SOLE TOES.—Get your boots and shoes from shoe-makers who work after plans laid down in the new book entitled *Dress and Cure of the Feet*, just published—$1 25—by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, and have no more corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, &c.

[Advertisement.]

War rears its horrid front right on our borders. Jersey threatens to extinguish Pennsylvania if the latter State troubles her oysters. Let 'em fight it out on that line if it takes all summer; we will pursue the even tenor of our way, happy and distinguished, under the friendly shelter of the superb hats manufactured by KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway. KNOX forever.

Memoranda of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	May 4	New-York...Liverpool.
Malta	May 4	New-York...Liverpool.
India	May 6	New-York...Glasgow.
City of Washington	May 6	New-York...Liverpool.
Holland	May 6	New-York...Liverpool.
Algeria	May 6	New-York...Liverpool.
Donau	May 6	New-York...Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Morro Castle	May 4	New-York...Havana.
San Francisco	May 4	New-York...Bermuda.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Malta*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for double paid letters only, on the pier in Jersey City until 1 P. M. For Bermuda, by the *San Francisco*, at 12 M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, through via N. H. R. R.	8 A. M., 1 P. M.
North, through via N. Y. Central	8 A. M., 400, 9 P. M.
North, via New-Haven	8 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	2 P. M.
East, via Fall River	8 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
East, via Norwich	8 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	2 P. M.
South, Through	8 A. M., 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Dog	7 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W.	7 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Western R. R. via Franklin and Meadville, Penna.	8 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 3—*In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool*—Capt. Rhind, Miss M. and C. Rhind, Mr. Pike, Mrs. Geo. D. Parish, Mrs. Parish, Mrs. and Miss Fairchild, Mrs. P. V. Ruggles, Mrs. J. A. Pike, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Cranston, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Oakes, Rev. J. C. O'Dwyer.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 3—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool*—Miss Winins and maid, Miss R. Hawthorne, Mr. Woodruff, C. H. Pearce, Mr. Ullman, J. J. Hardy, J. L. Stanley, wife, 4 children and servant, Mr. Linscard, E. L. Peach, Miss O'Callaghan, Capt. Gillis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stanley, Mr. Blanc, Thos. A. Hill, Mr. Taylor, J. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Carter and 5 children, W. Devine, E. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinkerton, Mr. Wightman, Mr. Tinson, Mr. Carpenter, 2 children and servant, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hunter, G. F. Cunningham, Mrs. Potter, child and nurse, Miss Ubtick, Mr. Prentice, Miss Bell, Mr. Jennings, W. R. Travers, Jacob A. Stamler, Samson Amsterdam, Boyd & Hinsdale.

Barks General Birch, (Norw.,) Amundsen, Antwerp; Fusch, Edye & Co.; Gratia, Paine, Havana; J. R. Pauline & Son; Linda, Smith, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Lone Star, (Br.,) Kennedy, Bermuda; Boyd & Hincken; Governor Wagner, (Dutch,) Erickson, 86, Master, Jacob A. Stamler; Samson, Amsterdam, Boyd & Hinsdale.

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Brigs Lone Star, (Br.,) Kennedy, Bermuda; Boyd & Hincken; Governor Wagner, (Dutch,) Erickson, 86, Master, Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Amsterdam, Boyd & Hinsdale.

Barks Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Crowell, Cardenas; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Ocean Rover, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Rosario, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Flower, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Gull, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Queen, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Serpent, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Witch, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Wolf, (Br.,) Nelson, Cienfuegos; Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Sea Witch